THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,621—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
20th April.	MANTUA	11000	......	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	......	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6.00	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	......	...
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8000	......	...
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000	......	..

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Apr. 1912
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umsinga	4500	26th April 1912.
Umzumbi	5000	4th May "

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
* Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	18th April	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Dumra	1695	Friday	19th April	6 a.m.	direct.
‡ Lhasa	2184	Mon.	22nd April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Dwarka, 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Wednesday 17th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
17th April, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	X	29th Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Magandini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Lanasa	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application,

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS o every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF AN INEXPENSIVE BUT ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

WATCH

FOR

POCKET USE OR FOR WRIST WEAR.

PLEASE APPLY TO

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150°
"SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.	REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.	150° TEST	NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.	"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL"
150°

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Showflake	150° in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150° " "	
Chester	125° " "	
Devoe's	125° " "	
Monkey	125° " "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

B. O. C	KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
		CHUKKER	125° F.
		VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B. MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM

DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LOST.

A BLUE PERSIAN CAT, at Church Gate Station, on the evening of the 15th Instant. If found please return to Mr. R. F. R. Cooke, Yacht Club Chambers. A Reward will be given.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA MAIL.

ON and from the 1st May, 1912, Third class, except for servants of First and Second Class Passengers, will be abolished, on the Up and Down Poona Mail Trains. From the same date Intermediate Class will be provided on these Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th April, 1912.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association, will be held at the office of the Association (next to the English Hotel), Bastion Road, Fort, at 6-15 P.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd April, 1912, to adopt the Committee's Report and appoint a new Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members of the Association (subscribers paying Rs. 10 or more annually), are entitled to vote at the meeting, and are invited.

ALEX. R. KING,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 15th April, 1912.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1912, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time.)

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1911.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ld.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of April to 8th day of May, 1912, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 16th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that IBRAHIM SULLEMAN, RAHIMABAI and HANIFABAI, daughters of SULLEMAN HAJI RUBNA, MARIAMBAI, widow of OOMER HAJI RUBNA, CASSUM MOHEMED, ABUBAKKAR HAJI RUBNA, OOSMAN OOMAR, HALIMABAI, widow of ISMAIL HAJI RUBNA, ADAM CASSUM and HAJI JOOSAB NOORMAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have agreed TO SELL to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and Ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street also known as Jambli Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1026, New No. 8210, Old Survey No. 2074 and New Survey No. 740, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5971, Street Nos. 112-114, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Property of Mahomed Arab, on or towards the South by the property of Sidick Nathoo, on or towards the East by the said Bapu Khote Street Alias Jambli Moholla, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, this 15th day of April, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 216 of 1912.

Re The firm of TEJBHANDAS DWARKADAS. Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed firm of TEJBHANDAS DWARKADAS have been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said firm do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said firm do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon the said firm attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 11th day of April 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 16th day of April. 1912.

PROCESS ENGRAVER.

REQUIRED a Competent Photographer, capable of making Photolitho transfers, line and half-tone blocks. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Apply to F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 tons of BURMAH TEAKWOOD LOGS for Railway Carriages to be delivered at Secunderabad not later than 1st July, 1912.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees one hundred (Rs. 100) only which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract in the case of the successful tenderer.

3. Tender forms and specifications may be obtained from the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad on payment of rupee one each.

4. Tenders to be submitted by 12 noon on MONDAY the 6th May, addressed to the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, and marked "confidential."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager,
H. H. the N. G. S. Railways Co., Ld.

Secunderabad, 12th April 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P. M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT,
Grand Change of Programme.
THE LAST 4 NIGHTS
OF THE
PEKIN MYSTERIES.
HAN PING CHIEN.
THE GREATEST CHINESE WIZARD,
Supported by the World-Famed Troupe of
CHINESE MAGICIANS, JUGGLERS
AND
ACROBATS.
OUR STAR!
CHANG CHING FU
Will display marvellous feats of Dish Spinning in which he puts to scorn all the Laws of Gravity.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE
On SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH,
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

By special arrangement with the Management of the Tramway Co., trams will run after the performance to all parts of the City.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

"MAIDANIA."

The Coolest, Brightest and Best Place in Bombay.
Look below for the
CIRCUS ANNOUNCEMENT
Be prepared for other startling Events.

Gates open 6-30. Admission As. 2,

THURSDAY NEXT,
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.
The Finest and Most Up-to-date Show in the East
A Combination of Eastern and Western Talent.
WONDERFUL PERFORMING ANIMALS.
THE
LARGEST MENAGERIE in India
THE GREAT JENKINS FAMILY.
ACROBATS PAR EXCELLENCE.

Prices :—

Box 4 Seats	... Rs. 15	Second Class	Rs. 2
Single Seat	... „ 4	Gallery carpet	„ 1
First Class	... „ 3	do.	As. 8

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Tickets for the Circus admit free to
"MAIDANIA."

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?
LEON KENDAL,
The World renowned
ASTROLOGER
AND
PALMIST,
of Regent Street, London, and Boulevard Haussmann, PARIS,
has the honour to announce a short season in Bombay.
Consultations daily personally and by correspondence.
FEES VERY MODERATE
AND
WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL
LEON KENDAL
NOW CENTRALLY LOCATED AT
WATSON'S HOTEL.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it Thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food-tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strung up to the pitch of perfect health

PRICE—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, for Manchester Piecegoods. Good chance to thoroughly experienced. Apply stating experience. Box No. 1248, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by an old-established and well-known European Firm, an EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and also CASHIER (Hindu or Portuguese preferred), with security. Reply giving references and stating salary required to "Merchant," Box No. 1218, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An AGENT, to secure Rs. 2,00,000, Lakhs, for a very profitable concern, yielding about 12 per cent. per annum, or a SLEEPING PARTNER, for the same. Equal Share in Good Will of Rs. 25,000, with 5 per cent. perpetual commission to both the partners equally, for working the concern. Apply to Box No. 1, care of this Paper.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 236, care of this Paper.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion easy to take safe lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Nishanpada Road or otherwise called Tandel Street, Khadak.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Odhavji Anandji and Jadhavji Anandjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Thaker Mowji Veljee under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated 19th September, 1910, the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Nishanpada of Tandel Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Haji Jamal and now of Mahomed Raojee, on the South by the property of Memon Ismail Hubib, on the East by the said Nishanpada of Tandel Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2990 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. No. 2,805 and Street Nos. 18-20.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors for the mortgagees at the office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th April, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PITHA STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by the order of the Executors of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Estate of Bai Dinbai, wife of Fakirji Dhunjibhai Gugrat, deceased Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 129 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Pitha Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 259-303 and New No. 5143, Old Survey No. 448-449 and New Survey No. 8948 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1,399 and Street No. 15, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by the property of Dadabhai Surveyor, on or towards the West by the Pitha Street, on or towards the North by the Parsi Fire Temple, and on or towards the South by the property of Byramji Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustime Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Executors of the Mortgagee at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE of the whole of the stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. HINODE & Co., Japanese Fancy-goods merchants, opposite Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw & Co., Hornby Row, Fort.

Messrs, SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th and THURSDAY the 25th days of April, 1912, sell by Public Auction at 3 p. m. (S. T.) each day on the premises as above the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hinode and Co. (winding up their business) of useful and decorative Japanese goods, and works of art consisting of Awata Imari and other porcelain vases and bowls gold decorated and coloured in great variety, superior porcelain tea and coffee cups; tea and coffee and breakfast sets of 27 pieces and upwards; large decorative jars, metal table and toilet requisites and ornamental articles, bronze okimonos (decorative figures) inlaid and painted lacquered panels, screens, glass bead and tube curtains; silk and satin embroidered table covers and hanging; lacquered tea-poys, albums, silk handkerchief, kimonos; also a collection of Japanese art and curios consisting of ivory figures; old satsuma Damochine works; old lacquered ware, including one elaborately carved dressing table; fully carved stands; one gold lacquered cabinet and a host of other useful and decorative articles.

Also shop fittings and furniture goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the sale premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at "Rahim Mansions," first floor, near the Wesleyan Church, on Colaba Causeway, the valuable handsome French and Mahogany polished household furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble topped tables and tile topped teapoys, dining table, chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, sideboard, single and double mirror door, wardrobes and hanging almyrahs, iron bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top office table, book cases, hat and umbrella stands, arm and armless and Curzon chairs, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, rich carpets, Jost fan, etc., etc., the property of an European Gentleman and others.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay Arab horse, goes in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadar, opposite the Gold Mohur Mill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing, bed room and office-room furniture by Robert, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, marble centre tables, drawing-room, suite lined silk tapestry, English folding drawing-room suite lined plush velvet, new design side and corner cabinets, glass door and revolving book case, Curzon easy chairs, tiled top teapoy, single and double mirror, door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, table hanging lamps, new design wooden and iron bedstead, sewing machine, verandah brushes, Persian and Hindustani carpets, one parrot with brass cage, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc. etc., the property of S. O'KEEFE Esqr., Superintendent of Police and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April, 1912.

DON'T PLAY WITH YOUR HEALTH.

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They cures.
Price Re. 1 each,
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs
Ans. 4, each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Olive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up....................	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund......................... „	„ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits............... „	„ 316,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.................................£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do. HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TAIPEH
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAU
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House. Outram Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.................£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£	335,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND................	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED:—FOREMAN to take charge Smiths-Shop, Boiler Work, Roof and Bridge Yard in General Engineering Workshops. Previous experience in all these lines essential. Salary Rs. 250—25—350. Apply with copy of testimonials to

A. T. care of this Paper.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CEMENT
PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 3-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	92 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	64 9-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 7-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	27		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 3-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48		unchgd
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 7-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-8		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady buyers at the rates.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Fair demand.
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 28,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·46—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 5-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·22	6·22	6·22	6·21	6·18
—06	—06	—06	—06	—06

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·14	6·11	6·09	6·08
—06	—06	—06	—07

New York official noon call May 11·12 ; July 11·18.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·60 ; July 11·67.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	17,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	... ..
" Exports to Great Britain ...	15,000
" Exports to Continent ...	17,000
" Spot Cotton— ...	11·55—10

Futures—Month of May 11·10—15
Futures—Month of July 11·21—11
Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced later partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 11 9-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	... 11·64—02
Do. do July	... 11·71—01
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	...
Do. Months—	...
Do. Name of Ports—	... Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... Nominal.
Do Months—	......
Tone—Firm.	
Wheat afloat for U. K.	... 4,050,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 39 1-2+1-1
Do. Month—March—Sellers—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...April—Sellers—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 50 1-2+3-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 + 5-8
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 3-4+2 1-2
Do. Month—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 62 6
Do Months ... April-June.
Do Name of Port—London—Done and Buyers. —Firm.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 58 3-4+1-4.
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£7-1-9+0-0-9—Apr.-May.—Hull—Buyers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 3-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ...4 10 1-4—1-4d. Apr.-May.—Sellers.—Quiet.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £ 70 3-8
Copper Braziers	... £ 81 1-2
Yellow Metal	... d 7

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... —Nominal.

ARRIVALS—

"Rinaldo," "King Edgar."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 3—1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Offered at low money but without business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 17 3 3-4 unchgd—Sellers.
Do Months of Shipments...May—Quiet but steady
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 2 1-2—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Easier. Opened flat. Closed steadier. Bears selling.
S A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 18 9 +3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April, Value
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta 13 10 1-2—June—Value
Do. 13—Aug.—Value
Do. 14 9 May.—Value
Do. 12 3—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14—June—Value
Do. 13 1 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 14 10 1-2—May.—Value
Do. 12 4 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 15 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 14—Aug.—Value.
Do. 16 1 1-2—May.—Value
Do. 13 3—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 3—June—Value
Do. 14 1 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Do. 16 3—May.—Value.
Do. 13 4 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [16TH APRIL 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Sovs..	7,50,000	Melbourne	Hongkong Bank
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	Sydney	do
25 Boxes Sovs	18,75,000	Freemantle	National Bank
2 Boxes Bulns.	1,52,280	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns.	1,52,235	Perth	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs	75,000	Melbourne	do
1 Box Sovs...	37,500	Freemantle	do
5 Boxes Sovs...	3,75,000	Durban	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th & 14th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	81	94,392
B B and C I Railway ...	108	1,24,169

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 5-64d. on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. For Bank remittance the enquiry has been small, and private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 5-64d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. 18th May.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143
Shanghai "	...194 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 96 11-16 for Cash and 96 5-8 for the Settlement. There has been little business doing and rates close 1-16 lower for both positions.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...Rs. 96 10 0
Settlement	... " 96 9 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 26 7-8 and 27 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 58 3-8. Locally the market has been irregular and closes as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 23 15 0
Australian "	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 68 15 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 68 9 0
" 2nd Settlement ...	" 68 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Advices to hand this morning show a moderate decline in New York and Liverpool, while New Orleans was only 2 points lower for May, and 1 point lower for July. In the local market prices for New Crop opened easier at Rs. 305 for good Broach and Rs. 25? for fully good Bengal. There is a small business doing in the bazaar in these descriptions. For old crop, May delivery, there is little doing anywhere. The market closes quiet but steady as under.

The off-take in ready cotton is moderate and prices are steady. Holders are generally accepting the rates offered, but are by no means pressing sales.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 285	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha Hingunghat	" 288	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	" 285	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	" 282	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	" 278	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	" 267	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 260	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 266	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...	" 277	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	" 284	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	" 298	"
NEW CROP.		
Good M. G. Broach	" 304 1-2	Mar.1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	" 263	Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	3,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·23	6·23	6·23
+01	+01	+01
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·22	6·19	6·15
+01	+01	+01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·12	6·10	6·09
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm with business passing.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 4 0 B.T.
April.-May ...	" 11 13 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 8 5 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm business passing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 58 8 0
Mughi ...	" 56 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 48 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 61 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 11 9 0 B. T.
Ap.-May	" 11 13 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ...	" 7 3 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ...Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Firmer. We quote :—

Bold... ...	... Rs. 44 8 0
Small ...	... Rs. 43 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market is firm.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 7 6 B.T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	" 5 9 3 B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,790
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	50 3-4

MILLS.

Bombay United	440 C D
Central India S & W Co.... ...	2,070
David	435
Kohinoor	765
Manockji Petit	2,497 1-2
New Great Eastern	206 1-4
Standard	1,275

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	153
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Bombay S N Co Ord. ...	273 3-4
do Preference ...	286 1-4
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ld Pref.	485

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces ...	64 3-4
Tapti Valley...	517 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	15,470 bales
Wheat	27,204 cwts.
Linseed	51,338 "
Rapeseed	21,628 "
Gingellyseed	3,811 "
Poppyseed	5,100 "
Groundnuts...	1,405 "
Castorseed	10,915 "
Rice	9,399 "
Myrabollams	2,945 "
Cottonseed	16,288 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	6,728 "
Joowar	9,641 "
Maize	2,222 "

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—4,500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, J. Nuebheram and Co ; 2,600 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee ; 2,195 cwts myrabollams, M Chagpal.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 119 bales wool, the Bombay Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, 4,090 cwts maize, Sanday and Co ; 48 tons oil cakes, A Moritz and Co ; 9 bales cotton, J Samirmal ; 24 bales wool, R Agarchand ; 119 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 62 bales wool, M Balia 35 bales wool, D Koondanmal.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—44 bales skins and hides, R M Kooka ; 150 bales hemp, P Mathooradas and Co ; 58 cwts fishmaws, A Hoosein and Co ; 238 cwts dry chillies, H J Moosa ; 114 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 15 bales hides, H A Oomer and Sons ; 19 bales hides ; V Esmail and Co ; 34 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 2 bales carpets, Stavredes and Co ; 18 cwts dry chillies, H Pragji ; 16 bales hides, R M Kooka ; 1,503 cwts myrabollams, R J Ratnagar ; 520 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 49 bales skins, A and E H Mahomed 8 bales skins J Baglia and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts wheat, 4,700 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 667 cwts, groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 50 cwts olibanum, The Bombay Commercial Agency.

Haddon Hall s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, 5,800 cwts linseed, 9,972 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, W Blythe and Co.

Mantua s—5 cases Indian piece-goods, Fritz Jaekli.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—15 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—1 cask skins C J Mathews and Co.

FOR HULL.

Turkistan s—20,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 325 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Umsinga s—24 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 3.000 cwts linseed, 10,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars —2,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co ; 5 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 224 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dorrington Court s—11,397 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co ; 625 bales cottonfly, Salaman Bros ; 100 cwts capur catchri; 12 cwts cashewnuts, and 11 cwts gandhi medicine, R Jeewandas and Co ; 200 cwts gum, 300 cwts olibanum; M Jafferbhoy ; 2,260 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

Pearlmoor s—5,302 barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co ; 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NAPLES.

Capri s—3,500 cwts castorseed, 850 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Capri s—1,999 cwts maize Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—30 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros: 1.600 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—400 bales twist, M Gajanand ; 150 bales twist Volkart Bros ; 600 bales twist G Cotton and Co; 353 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

Bombay Maru s—150 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—81 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMANJEE PETIT HOSPITAL.

The following officers have been appointed to the above hospital :—

HONORARY VISITING STAFF.

Consultants.—The Hon. Dr. T. B. Nariman, L.M.; Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., (Lodn.); Lt. Col. M. P. Kharegat, I.M.S. (Retd.); and Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, M.D., etc.

Physicians.—Dr. Manchershaw D. D. Gilder, M.D. (Lodn.), F.R. C.S. (Eng.) B.A., L. M. & S. ; Dr. P. C. Bharucha, M.D., B.S. (Lodn.) L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin), L. M. and S.; Dr. S. M. Kaka, M.R.C.P. (Lodn.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M., D PH. (Lodn).

Surgeons.—Dr. A. P. Bacha, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B., B.S. (Lodn.), L. M. & S. ; Dr. Dinshaw D. H. Baria, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P (Lodn.), L.M. & S. ; Dr. Behram Pestonji Sabawalla, F.R.C.S., etc.

Ophthalmic Surgeons.—Dr. Burjor P. Banaji, F.R.C.S. (Ire.), L.M. and S. ; Dr. K. N. Karanjia, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F. R. C. S. (Edin.), L. R. C. P (Lodn.)

Gynecologists and Obstetricians.—Dr. H. N. Anklesaria, F. R. C. S., (Edin), L. R. C. P. and S., L. M. and S ; Dr. Sorab J. Meherhomji, M. D., L. M. and S ; Dr. (Miss) Goolbai M. Doctor, L. M. and S; Dr. F. R. Patrukh, M. D. (Manchester) L. R. C. P. (Lodn), Mr. R. C. S. (Eng), L. M. R. C. P. and S.

Asst. Gynecologist and Obstetrician.—Dr. E. P. Ghadiali, M. R. C. S. (Eng), L. R. C. P. (Lodn).

Dentist.—Dr. J. J. Modi, L. D. S. (Eng), L. M. and S.

Bacteriologist and Pathologist.—Dr. R. B. Bilimoria, B.A., M.D.

Resident Medical Officer.—Dr. Burjor P. Karani, B.A., L.M. and S.

STIPENDIARY.

The Executive Committee thank all the medical ladies and gentlemen who have tendered their services free to the Hospital. As for obvious reasons, the services of only a limited number can be taken advantage of at one time, the Committee hope that all those whose offers have not been accepted at present will be good enough to give their help whenever necessary in the work of the Hospital, which is the work of the whole Parsee Community.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE.

The 86th annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, 9th April last. The following principal results for the year ended 15th November, 1911 were reported :—Amount of assurances accepted during the year, for which 4,186 Policies were issued was £2,209,735. Of this amount there was re-assured with other offices, £277,967 leaving a net amount of new assurances for the year of £1,931,768 the corresponding premium revenue on new policies during the year was in annual premiums £89,423 and in single premiums 6,612 making a total of £96,035 the premiums on amount re-assured, were 9,772 leaving a net amount of premium revenue on new assurances of £86,263. The claims under Policies during the year, inclusive of bonus additions were by death £713,876 and by survivance 185,491 the total being £899,367. The subsisting assurances at 15th November 1911, exclusive of bonus additions were £29,556,254 and the accumulated funds at 15th November, 1911, after deducting current liabilities £13,023,022. The addition to the accumulated funds for the year was £238,662. The average rate of interest realised on the funds was £4, 6s. 8d. per cent. The Revenue for the year was £1,555,245. The proposed dividend to shareholders for the year to 15th November, 1912, 6s. per annum per £10 share (£2, 8s. paid), being at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, payable 15th May and 15th November.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MATTHEW—April 11, at "Madura House," Royapuram, Madras, Evangeline Tamar, the child of Dr. and Mrs. K. T. Matthew, aged 2 years and 11 months suddenly, of sun stroke.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Western India Turf Club General meeting to consider the Racing question, Taj Mahal Hotel, 5-30 p.m.
Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ordinary General meeting, 4 p.m.
Presentation of an address to Mr. K. A. Kelusker, Hira Bag, 7 p.m.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Royal Opera House, Pekin Mysteries.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Mexim:—"'Now' is the watchword of the wise."—ANON.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of the 5th April, left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

DEPARTURE OF THE NAWAB OF PALANPUR.—H. H, the Nawab of Palanpur left Bombay on Monday night with his suite.

WORKING UNFIT ANIMALS.—At the Girgaon Honorary Magistrates' Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Hill Trevor and Mr. V. S. Joshi disposed of a case in which a Hindu contractor, Virji Seju, was charged with allowing the use unfit bullocks. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 100.

A MISSING CART.—Chunilal Pralad, manager of Vithaldas Lakhmichand, a metal merchant of Abdul Rehman Street, reports that on the 13th instant he loaded ten carts with brass sheets at Malet Bunder and directed the cartmen to take them to his 'pedi' in Abdul Rehman Street. Nine of the carts returned, but one which was loaded with sheets to the value of Rs. 750 did not.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when some formal business was transacted. The report of the Finance and Establishment Committee regarding the re-organisation of the Trust Office was passed with certain amendments.

REPORTED THEFT.—Naoroji Pestonji Madon, a dealer in sandalwood, who keeps a shop in Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police the theft of a tin-box containing old stamps, valued at about Rs. 200. He states that he placed the tin-box in his shop about eight days ago. A customer came to buy some stamps on Monday, when on looking for the box he found that it was missing.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION—An examination was held on Sunday the 24th March last, by Dr. Framroze Nowrosji Kapadia, L.M. and S., late House Surgeon, Parsi Fever Hospital and Parsi Lying-in-Hospital, Dr. Sorab Kaikhosro Engineer, L. M. and S., M.R.C.P., and Dr. Maneckshaw Ardeshir Dady, L.M. and S., for students of the First Aid Classes, organised under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Centre of St. John Ambulance Association. Seventy-three students were declared successful.

MEMORIAL TO DR. SELBY.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Dr. Selby Memorial Fund was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, Mr. C. M. Cursetji presiding. It was agreed to place a portrait of Dr. Selby suitably framed in the library hall of the Deccan College, and that a monthly scholarship out of the balance invested in four per cent. trust securities be awarded every alternate year to the candidate who passes the Inter. Arts examination of the Bombay University with the highest number of marks in logic and takes up mental and moral philosophy as his voluntary subject for the B. A. examination.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue touching the death of a watchman named Mannoo Timor, employed in the New Dock. It appeared from the evidence that the accused's duty consisted of making rounds at stated intervals in the course of which he had to ascend a ladder to a height of fifty feet from the ground. On Monday night the deceased and another watchman started on their rounds. When the latter had gone a short distance he heard a thud and on returning found the deceased lying at the foot of the ladder in an unconscious condition. The deceased expired in about an hour. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Cameronians	Lovell
Overture	Phedre	Massenet
Valse	Lune de Miel	Waldteufel
Selection	Spanish Dances	Desormes
Serenade	Op. 264	Czibulka
Introduction	3rd Act Lohengrin	Wagner
Selection	Students' Songs	Douglas
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier
Characteristique	Ronde Fontaine	Gillet
Patrol	The Coons	Lotter

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Bavarda	H Starke
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Valse	A Dream of Cleopatra	Kandt
Selection	Irish Emeralds	Gready
Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers	Tobani
Xylophone Solo	La Juana	Howgill

MUSALMAN FEMALE ORPHANAGE.—The Commissioner of Police, and other co-trustees of the Musalman Female Orphanage, beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following articles from the gentlemen named below:—During February —Mr. Haji Josuf Saleh Mohamed, potatoes and unions; Mr. Multani Fatehchand Dawalchand, salt, dal, masoor moong, tamarind, dhanya, phenyle, jirra, charcoal, pepper, turmeric, pickles, bombals, matches, incense, papads, carbolic and common soap, flour, rice, and kerosine oil, Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada, dal, toor and chana, Mr. Motilal Lalloobhai Marfatiya garlic, cardamom, cloves, chillies, whole and powdered ; Mr. Sorabjee Bomanjee Kapadia, sugar. Mr. Hormusjee Adarjee. tea. Mr. Ali Aga, combs wooden. During March—Mr. Hoosein Khan Sahebkhan, earthen ranjan and chatties and oil cocoanut, Mr. Haji Joseph Saleh Mohamed, potatoes and onions, Mr. Mohamed Jan Mohamed, dhanya, jira, garlic, turmeric, cardamom, cloves, chillies, pickles. Dr. Atmaram Gangadass, salt, tamarind, papads, carbolic and common soap, kerosene oil and phenyle. Rao Bahadur Kesowjee Nathoo, Sailor J. P., rice, dal, masoor, moong, toor and chana. Mr. Sorabjee Bomanjee Kapadia, flour. Mr. Motilal Lalloobhai Marfatiya. sugar. Messrs. Veerjee Chaturbhuj and Co. ghee. Mr. Hormasjee Adarjee, tea, Mr. Noor Mohamed Hajee Dada, charcoal, matches and incense; Mr. Hyder Ali Mirza Ali, eau de cologne and mustard. Dr. Abdur Razzaq, J.P. aluminum milk pot and cups and saucers.

SPORTING NEWS

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Real Institue Luso-Indiano.

Yesterday evening on the Marine Lines Hockey Ground the Bombay Gymkhana met the Real Instituto Luso-Indiano in the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The Gymkhana did not play a goalkeeper but had four halves. In the earlier stages of the game they made the attack their forwards playing a spirited game. Once Sim got well away, but passed to Arundel who was offside. Rush after rush was made by the Gymkhana forwards, but their combination was not markedly good. At last Arundel got away alone and then May, coming over to the left wing put in a lightning shot which went in off the goalkeeper's pads. The Lusitanians made a strong retaliation and an exciting melee in front of the open Gymkhana goal ended in a penalty corner. A moment later, however, S. Pinto and C. Pinto equalised by rushing the ball into the net. Even but wild play followed for a time and then the Lusitanians once more pressed, their small but quick forwards giving their opponents' backs plenty of work. Then a rush was made by the Gymkhana forwards, but so energetic was Arundel's attempt to shoot that instead of netting the ball he lost control of his stick which went some yards into the air and came to earth in the manner of a boomerang. When half-time came the Gymkhana were pressing. Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana .... 1 goal
Real Institute Luso-Indiano......... 1 goal

After the recommencement of play the Gymkhana pressed but play which was more disconnected than ever drifted into midfield. Then Sim made a clever run by himself beating all the defence and, coming through his forwards, scored decisively. This was followed by a run by May whose shot Fonseca kicked away. The Gymkhana were now having the better of the exchanges and Storro-Fox put in a good dash on the wing centring to Arundel who was penalised for turning on the ball. Fonseca and the Lusitanian backs kept up a stubborn defence which the Gymkhana forwards failed to break through their play being to individuals. May again put in a good shot, but Fonseca met and cleared it with his pads. Occasional rushes by the Luso. Ind. team were cleverly stopped by Noyes and Lees who played coolly. Time came soon after with the score.—

Bombay Gymkhana ......—......... 2 goals
Real-Institute Luso-Ind. .... 1 goal

The teams were as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana—Backs, Noyes and Lees : half-backs, Baker, Wagstaff, Sim and Quinn ; forwards. Storro-Fox, May, Arundel, Pearson and Rich.

Real Instuto Luso Ind:—Goal, Fonseca ; backs, Fernandez and Coutinho ; half backs, Pereira, Rodricks and D'Souza ; forwards, Martins, S. Pinto, C. Pinto, Carvalho and Braganza.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

Parsi Pioneers "B" ...Bye
Young Parsi H. C. Poona Bye
Real Instituto Luso-Ind. Bye
Bombay Gymkhana ...Bye } Bom. Gym 2-1
14th Hussars ... ...Bye
2nd Dorset Regiment...Bye
Grant Medical College ...
St. Xavier's ... ... } Medicals. 3-1
2nd Cheshire Regiment ...
B. E. S. Old Boys ... } 2nd Chesh. 20
Parsi Pioneers "A" ...
Cyclists' Hockey Club ... } Cyclists 6-1
Rising Star Sporting Club..
Royal Warwickshire Regt } Royal Wwr. 5-0
Hornets I. B. Institution Bye
Pioneers H. C. ... Bye
Combined Poona Hky C Bye
R. G. A. Colaba ... Bye
M. A. O. Aligarh ... Bye
Bombay Police ... Bye } M A O 1-0

Elton Hockey Tournament.

In the second round of the Elton Hockey Tournament the Panchgani Schools beat the Y. M. C. A. Juniors "A" by three goals to nil. The game was interesting throughout and the better team won. The Y. M. C. A. Juniors were unfortunate in not scoring.

To-day the Luso-Indiano meet the Y. M. C. A. Juniors "B" on the Oval.

LAWN TENNIS.

This afternoon commencing at about 5 p. m. there will be a match between the Bombay and Parsi Gymkhanas. The teams will be :—

Messrs. J. S. Milne and R. Kidd vs. Messrs. Naoroji and Kharas.

Messrs. W. Reid and Nicholson vs. Messrs. Engineer and Mulla.

Messrs. Skipwith and Portlock vs. Messrs. Kanga and Botliwala.

The matches will be played on the Queen's Road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

The s.s. "Gallia" which had recently been in Bombay for some months undergoing repairs and had sailed for Porebunder and Kathiawar ports was due to have arrived at Porebunder on the 12th instant at noon. As she had not arrived there by four o'clock in the afternoon Bombay was communicated with in the hope that a look-out might be kept for the missing vessel. However, the anxiety for her safety has been dispelled as she put back into Bombay yesterday afternoon, having sustained a breakdown in the engine-room. Her passengers will be transferred to the next Shepherd line boat sailing.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING,

Bombay, 17th April.

129 Parades—Sunday, 21st instant.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire two series from the 10-inch B. L. Guns at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the upper entrance gate to Government House at 10 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

130. Parades—Saturday, 20th instant. 10-inch B. L. Gun drill at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the upper gate to Government House at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

125. Arms, return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Headquarters at an early date.

128. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance will be held in Town Hall on Wednesday, 24th April 1912, at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by Ticket only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of admission for two ladies and one gentleman.

Extra tickets for a gentleman or lady Rs. 2 each.

Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 noon on the 24th April.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 17th April.

276. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters immediately.

277. Meeting—The Annual Committee meeting of the B. V. R. Rifle Club will take place at Headquarters at 7 p.m. on the 24th instant.

All members are requested to attend.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The rainfall continues in north-east India and in the extreme north-west. The principal amounts are :—Cherrapunji, one inch ; Chittagong, two ; Barisal, one and a half. The temperature is falling in north-west India. The conditions at sea are slightly suspicious off the West Coast of the Peninsula.

The forecast predicts no change in north-east India and an extension of rainfall along the West Himalayas.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A slight local shock was recorded at Simla this morning at two minutes past eight o'clock.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain moderately clouded in the extreme north but have cleared over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Temperature during day is in large excess at most places.

The United Provinces.—Moderate to heavy cloud still persists in the south-west and skies are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Night temperature is above the average in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is slightly damper in Kathiawar and north Gujarat. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 0·26" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is slightly below the average in the northern districts. Night temperature is in excess at Amraoti and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and almost clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Light rain associated with dust-storms are reported from south Central Provinces. Very light showers have also been recorded at Sholapur and Colombo. Moderate to heavy cloud prevails in south United Provinces and the central parts of the Country where conditions are slightly unsettled.

A few thunder-storms are likely in the south Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and west Central India.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (15th)	78·3	66·5	...	9·82
Jask	87·3	74·3	...	3·14
Muskat (15th)............	86·3	76·1	...	6·63
Multan............	99·3	75·0	...	2·88
Rawalpindi	91·4	67·9	...	7·87
Lahore	102·4	73·7	...	3·65
Sirsa............	100·3	73·0	...	3·49
Ambala	99·5	78·9	...	3·18
Delhi	100·5	76·8	...	4·07
Agra............	104·5	77·0	...	6·60
Mainpuri............	105·3	73·1	...	3·84
Jhansi	107·5	77·0	...	1·17
Cawnpore	101·2	76·9	...	3·97
Allahabad	101·1	78·5	...	2·27
Jacobabad	100·6	76·3	...	0·85
Karachi	84·5	73·0	...	0·28
Ajmer	96·4	75·7	...	0·98
Jaipur	98·7	71·1	...	2·87
Kotah	106·1	79·6	...	1·01
Bhuj............	98·0	73·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	84·8	77·2	...	0·00
Veraval	83·6	71·9	...	0·00
Rajkot............	101·1	67·5	...	0·01
Bhavnagar Para............	107·5	74·5	...	0·02
Surat	102·9	74·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad............	104·6	?	...	0·00
Deesa	103·3	72·9	...	0·00
Neemuch............	100·9	73·0	...	0·80
Indore	102·1	76·1	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	104·8	74·8	...	6·05
Saugor............	103·8	72·6	...	2·76
Hoshangabad	106·6	78·4	...	2·82
Khandwa............	107·2	76·6	...	1·96
Akola	108·7	79·1	...	2·51
Amraoti	108·8	83·3	...	3·91
Nagpur............	109·1	78·8	0·26	8·02
Chanda	107·5	82·0	0·07	4·15
Raipur............	105·7	82·6	...	3·79
Bombay	90·4	78·4	...	0·27
Ratnagiri............	92·3	79·9	...	0·56
Mormugao	93·0	80·7	...	2·80
Karwar	90·7	80·5	...	4·00
Malegaon............	106·4	73·6	...	3·04
Ahmednagar	103·6	72·5	...	2·06
Poona	103·5	73·8	...	2·58
Sholapur	104·3	79·1	0·02	2·34
Bijapur	101·2	79·3	...	1·08
Belgaum	95·3	72·5	...	1·31
Aurangabad............	103·9	74·2	...	3·92
Nizamabad (Indur)	105·9	83·7	...	4·02
Hyderabad	100·9	77·7	...	3·79
Mangalore	92·8	80·8	...	3·50
Calicut............	92·3	81·6	...	6·21
Cochin	93·7	80·7	...	13·62
Colombo	90·0	74·5	0·03	33·05
Masulipatam	95·8	79·7	...	7·75
Bellary	105·5	78·3	...	0·82
Cuddapah	106·2	86·1	...	2·30
Madras............	98·0	77·5	...	21·89
Bangalore	96·3	68·8	...	3·58
Coimbatore	99·9	75·3	...	5·62
Trichinopoly	100·6	78·3	...	12·11
Negapatam	92·5	83·5	...	50·79

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 16th April, was 29·887 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

"MAIDANIA."

Opening of Karlekar's Circus.

A fresh interest will be added to "Maidania" on Thursday night when Karlekar's Circus opens. This circus which is famous in India and the East has just completed a season in Madras, where it was so successful that its stay had to be extended. The menagerie which it brings with it is one of the most extensive in India, and this will be on view in the grounds of "Maidania" without any extra charge. The programme includes the Jenkins family, a troupe of European acrobats, a boxing Kangaroo, similar to that which created such a furore at Home some years ago, some very sensational items with performing animals and several up-to-date equestrian feats. A special inaugural programme will be presented on Thursday night. The plan is at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

THE STEALTHY APPROACH OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

No disease is more stealthy in its approach than kidney disease. That is why it is so dangerous; it may become deep seated before the danger is realised.

Therefore it is of great importance to recognise the warning symptoms, because in its early stage kidney disease is easily curable.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

Pain in the back is a sign of kidney trouble. So are gravel, sediment in the water, and other urinary disorders, headaches, languor, puffy eyes. These are well-known symptoms of kidney trouble.

As the kidney grow worse serious disorders set in, such as rheumatism, dropsy, sciatica, stone, etc.

These disorders arise from the urinous poisons in the blood, which weak kidneys are unable to take out. The impurities stay in the system so long as the kidneys are unable to filter them out.

If you would be well you must keep your kidneys well. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills act quickly and directly upon the kidneys and bladder, helping them to flush out the body's waste and impurities. This medicine is solely for the kidneys and bladder.

"One day I was taken with such a stabbing pain in my back that I fell helpless to the ground," says Mrs. E. Riley, of 147, Parchmore Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, England.

I could not move, and friends had to help me home. The doctor said I had sciatica and lumbago. I had to keep to bed for five weeks, unable to move without assistance.

"Now, however, I am perfectly well, thanks to my using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They soon did me good, gradually removing every trace of the sciatica and lumbago. (Signed) Emma Riley."

Over a year later, Mrs. Riley said :—"I am still keeping well ; my health is due to Doan's Pills."

Rs. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10-8 ; all dealers. DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

LITTLE MICROBES.

MAKE BIG BALD SPOTS.

Dandruff, Falling Hair, Itching Scalp and Baldness All Caused By Dandruff Germs.

If you, dear reader, could work as ceaselessly, as persistently and vigorously night and day as doth the little dandruff germ, your vaults would be full to overflowing with yellow gold.

The proverbial little busy bee is a cheap piker alongside of the dandruff germ when it comes to work. If you have dandruff to-day and don't start an energetic warefare on the germs that cause dandruff you have a fine chance of sitting among the bald heads before many years.

Fight the enemy with Kaminia Oil. Tomson and Co., guarantee it to eradicate dandruff destroy the germs, stop itching scalp, and falling of the hair. A finest dressing for the hair delightfully perfumed too. Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Be cautious against imitations and get only Kaminia Oil. At Tomson & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

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Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

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Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2325 tons, Captain Fantzen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique via intermediate ports with a general cargo and 13 cabin and 295 deck passengers.

The steamer Gemeric 2,598 tons, Captain Casack sailed yesterday from Calcutta in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Semiramis, 2,432 tons, Captain A. Bilaffer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain Logan, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kirkfield, 3,060 tons, Captain W. J. Dermody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji, with a general cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Okara. 3430 tons, Captain Moths will sail to-day for Calcutta &c with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Torilla, 3188 tons, Captain Coire, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels 2,830 tons, Captain W. Spillmann, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer Polcevera, 1345 tons, Captain A. D. Amazaga, will sail to-day for Hoskong with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dalhousie......Comdr Finnis..............R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 16.

Argus	2320	Dakers		T M & Co
Braunfels	3559	Ottmann		W & A G & Co
Baroda	1898	McClelland		M M & Co
Dalemoor	2574	Bruha		W & A G & Co
Daylight ship	3593	Anderson		Standard Oil Co
Gerd	754	Andreassen		F F C & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack		W and A G and Co
Islami	2545	Goode	N F...N F	Bo & P S N Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	11-3	K N & Co
Karima	3362	Beame		W & A G & Co
Kirkfield	3060	Dermody		
Landaura	2157	Woodget		M M & Co
Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi	M M & Co
Mystic	2431	Cain		W & A G & Co
Mantua	5905	Vibert		P & O Co
Madura	1273	Logan		M M & Co
Markgraf	2825	Fantzen		A S & Co
Okara	3429	Motti	Calcutta	M M & Co
Pentakota	2209	Stewart		M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin		Arab S N Co
Semiramis	2432	Bilaffer		A L S N Co
Tynesider	787	Thomson		Arab Steamers Co
Umeinga	1895	Tollemache		T M & Co
Wotan	2403	Lorenzen		W & A G & Co
Weirbeck	2446	Shelton		T M & Co
Zambesi	2115	Ferguson		T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson			W & A G & Co
B Pundit	3832	Crebbin	Rangoon	19-4	T M & Co
C&R Merton Hall	2773	Field	Karachi	20-4	K N & Co
D&E Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Mandapam		J Finlay & Co
F Mars	2236	Goodwin	L'pool		W & A G & Co
H Hoseinee	998	Richardson			Bo & P S N Co
K Capri	2680	Figari	Genoa	25-4	B Line
M Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	22-4	Bo & P S N Co
N Pearlmoor	2576	Stonehouse			W & A G & Co
O Fairport	2433	Greig	Alexandria Antwerp	11-4	W & A Graham & Co
P Liebenfels	2830	Spillmann	Karachi	19-4	W & A G & Co
Q Polcevera	1345	Amazaga	Hongkong	17-4	R Line

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Torilla	3138	Carré	Calcutta		M M & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	25-4	W & A G & Co
3 Haddon Hall	2677	Parry	L'pool	26-4	K N & Co
4 Virawa	2176	Zipper	Calcutta	20-4	M M & Co
5 Turkistan	2869	Bliautt	Hall		M M & Co
6 Bombay Maru	3938	Nogachi		19-4	N Y Kaisha
8 Ismaila	3381	Rose	Rangoon	19-4	M M & Co
9 Arstertun	3152	Goosmann	New York	20-4	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	24-4	P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	18-4	M M & Co
15 Pundua	2126	Downing	Durban		M M & Co
16 Somali	2550	Kasos	Zanzibar	17-4	A S & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Kirkfield	Dermody	Moji, Mar 27
	Markgraf	Fantzen	M'bique, Mar 25
	Madura	Logan	Busreh
	Semiramis	Belaffer	Trieste, Apr 1

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Habsburg	Seberich	Trieste
	Gymeric	Cesack	Calcutta
	Torilla	Carre	Calcutta &c.
	Liebenfels	Spillmann	Hamburg &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Okara, Moth for Calcutta.

„ Pulcevera, Amazaga, for Hongkong.

The steamer Ismaila, began to load yesterday for Rangoon, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Mooltan, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 14th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
S	13	m 8 51	23 10	13	m 3 8	19 9½
		9 27 a	25 11		2 41 a	19 1½
S	14	m 9 36	25 1	14	m 3 37	18 9
		9 57 a	26 7		3 26 a	18 6
M	15	m 10 16	26 3	15	m 4 5	17 8
		10 27 a	27 1		4 7 a	18 0½
TU	16	m 10 54	27 3	16	m 4 33	16 9
		10 57 a	27 6		4 46 a	17 7
W	17	m 11 31	28 2	17	m 5 1	15 10
		11 28 a	27 9		5 23 a	17 6
TH	18	m 0 9	28 8	18	m 5 31	15 1½
					5 59 a	17 8
F	19	m 0 1	27 9	19	m 6 3	14 8
		0 48 a	18 11		6 35 a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Apl. 13	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 24m	Sunset	6h 56m
„ 14	(Sunday)	„	6h 23m	„	6h 56m
„ 15	(Monday)	„	6h 22m	„	6h 56m
„ 16	(Tuesday)	„	6h 21m	„	6h 56m
„ 17	(Wednesday)	„	6h 21m	„	6h 57m
„ 18	(Thursday)	„	6h 20m	„	6h 57m
„ 19	(Friday)	„	6h 19m	„	6h 57m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.; Full Moon, May 1st. 8h. 49-4m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price, Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE.

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are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD

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ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.

The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters, generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 17th April, 1912.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

"In qualities of constant movement," wrote Mr. Frederick Harrison, "in perseverance, in passive endurance, in rapidity of change, in keenness of pursuit—up to a certain range and within a given time—in adaptability, agility and elasticity and nature, in industriousness, in love of creating rather than destroying, in being busy rather than idle, in dealing with the minute surroundings of comfort, grace and conscience, it is a commonplace to acknowledge women to be superiors." Acknowledging this, Mr. R. Rajam Aiyar puts forward the claim to such superiority for the women of this country, and in an article in the "Hindustan Review," in which he writes of Female Education in India, he appeals to its educated women to exert themselves on behalf of their uneducated sisters. Men have put forth much energy, but with little tangible result. Mr. Aiyar reveals to us the domestic life of the Indian woman and the difficulties in the way of educating her. She often cannot be educated while in her father's house. The conservatism of the parents is the chief cause; the secular education that is imparted in the schools is another; the fear of proselytism is the third and early marriage is the fourth and the greatest. Before the girl is able to understand the alphabet of her language—vernacular and not English—she is a wife. After that she hardly attends any public school. Mr. Aiyar does not advocate that she should, recognising that the little education she picks up while she is young is smothered up in her new surroundings as she is early transferred to her husband's house. Married, in the present stage of Indian society, the Indian woman is not the equal of her husband, is not in the same position in the social scale. She is as much secluded from her husband and is not allowed even the interchange of thought as there are so many obstacles in her way. With little opportunity for converse with her husband small wonder that she is not literate any more than she was when she entered her husband's house.

In view of these difficulties Mr. Aiyar considers present methods of education inadequate for their purpose. He would have woman's little knowledge developed by extraneous aids—the zenana system, private study, her books being chosen by her husband. Yet he doubts if the husbands are over-anxious to exercise their authority. "Educated and uneducated men are at present afraid of the scourge of the old lady at home and do not like to offend her feelings even when they know that she is wrong. . . And, however much the reformers may denounce the social evils in public, they are only puppets at home and timid before the grand-lady." It is she who rules the house and limits the opportunities of the girl-wife either for study or anything else. Unfortunately husbands are content with illiterate wives, so no effort which men, here and there, have put forth has created any active interest. Mr. Aiyar wishes that fact to be fully realised and failure being acknowledged, the women should be induced to work out their own salvation. "I think," writes Mr. Aiyar, "something better might be done if the question should be taken up by women themselves. For the chances in the way of the woman reformers are greater than with male ones. Therefore it is desirable that the enlightened women of India of whom there are many at present—they can lead with safety—should take up the question of the education of their sisters, and it is the bounden duty of men to supply them with the sinews of war where necessary." That is Mr. Aiyar's idea and to carry it out out he would have primary schools, model schools for girls, with women-teachers. With teachers of their class, he holds that girls will resort to such schools without fear of social odium.

Women teachers are an absolute necessity; so also funds. The funds must be found by men, and Mr. Aiyar tells them that if they have any chivalry for women, any consideration for them more than for their chattels and goods much might have been down by now. Their indifference in the past, he says, has been the ruin of many, and unless India wakes up to her new conditions, her future cannot be bright. Once roused we are assured Indian women will not lack the means of lighting the lamp of life; they only require direction and if they combine there is sure to be elevation in a liberal sense. How this combination is to be effected is not quite clear, but we are told the sisters can approach each other on platforms, in social gatherings and in debating clubs, exchange thoughts, write to magazines and thus enlighten one another. But that is not combining for action, and it seems to us that unless the initiative be taken in large cities there can be little chance of success. In such cities there are clubs and gatherings of women of both education and means, and if these would ally themselves together and provide further sources of education then already exist, the work might afterwards extend to the mofussil towns and thence throughout India. But Mr. Aiyar is prepared to find that progress for a long time will not be great; indeed it will scarcely be perceptible, but the experiment is worth trying for the education—or lack of education of the women of this country is a standing disgrace to its men.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE. A DAY or two ago in discussing the question of German shipbuilding, we described a section of Press opinion, which seems to be popular amongst the middle-class in Germany, and which is unsympathetic towards the modern constant increases in armaments. On the other hand the opposite party, dissatisfied with the recent proposals, is becoming increasingly active, and there appears to be a clear sharp line of cleavage on the subject. The Navy League has made another burst of activity and has circulated through the Press an energetic protest against the Navy Bill. This, it describes, as a disappointment of even the most modest hopes, and complains bitterly that the formation of the third active squadron has been postponed to an indefinite date in the future, owing to the years which must elapse before the extra battleships are ready. "The ships to be begun in 1913 and 1916 cannot," the communication says, "be completed before 1916 and 1919 respectively, while no hint is given in regard to the date of commencement of the third battleship. To the task of ensuring the safety of the Empire in the present dangerous state of world politics the third squadron therefore contributes almost nothing, especially since the indications published as to the cost of the bill show that only one additional battleship will be commissioned yearly. It is especially to be regretted that this small result will be reached partly at the expense of the second fighting line. Under the present law half the battleships and cruisers of the reserve fleet should be kept perpetually in commission with nucleus crews—two-thirds of the engine-room *personnel* and half of the other ratings. Under the new bill the reserve fleet must be content with crews half as strong as those hitherto allowed." It is too soon, of course, to expect Mr. Churchill's recent declaration to have effect upon the public utterances, at any rate, of the Navy League. They have already, it would seem, made some impression upon the lower ranks of the people, but unfortunately in Germany this does not count for so much as in other democratic countries, where the official classes do not occupy so preponderant a position. However, we have no doubt it will make an impression even amongst those in time, when a long enough period will have elapsed for it to have been confirmed by action, and in due course we expect to see the German Navy League adopting a less vigorous attitude.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. SOME important experiments have recently been conducted with a view to discovering the cause of the decreased productiveness of the Egyptian cotton-fields, and evidence is accumulating, which tends to show that this is due mainly to the water-logging of the sub-soil. A report has been issued by the Survey Department describing experiments at Korashia, where research work has been in progress for some time. A six-acre field was chosen, in which the distance of the water table below the surface was known, by the observations of tube wells, to vary progressively from one end of the field to the other. The field was divided into twenty-one narrow transverse plots so arranged as to have twenty-one different water-levels; the plots were uniformly sown with cotton and uniformly cultivated and watered, and in all respects the experiment was a fair test of the effect of different levels of sub-soil water on the cotton plant. The result was as conclusive as anything of the kind could be. On the first five sections, where the mean water-level was less than a metre below the surface, the yield of seed cotton was at the rate of only 3·7 cantars per feddan. At the other end of the field, on four sections where the water-level was 2·2 metres below ground, the yield was 6·4 cantars. On the intervening plots it varied with surprising regularity inversely with the nearness of the water-table to the surface. Plotted graphically, the curves of yield and sub-soil water-level cross somewhere near the middle of the field; the yield being highest where the water-level was lowest and *vice versa*. This is a very striking confirmation, says the *Manchester Guardian*, of the theory which was first brought to the notice of Lancashire cotton spinners by Mr. Laurence Balls more than two years ago. It is now endorsed by the best expert opinion in Egypt, where the necessity for better drainage and for checking the over-watering of the soil will soon have to be boldly faced by the Government.

THE LOSS OF THE "TITANIC." No more confusing batch of messages than those relating to the loss of the White Star Line steamer "Titanic" was ever received by the press. It is not the fault of Reuter, who merely forwarded to us, such as he received, but more probably to the journalistic obliquity of New York, which sought to keep in hand matter for successive special editions. "No lives lost," "Many lives lost," the "most appalling shipping disaster on record." These messages followed one another during the day to India just as they appear to have done to London, where the newspapers sang pæans of praise of the latest scientific inventions, which had minimised the dangers of modern sea-going. The story as we can reconstruct it is this. The White Star Line, which boasts the largest steamers afloat, had just added the "Titanic" to their fleet and arranged for her first trip to New York, for which port she left Liverpool on Wednesday, 10th inst., via Queenstown. If she foundered at the point indicated in the telegram she was on the ordinary Transatlantic track and the ice-field which other liners report to be a hundred miles long, is further South than the bergs from the Greenland coast reach in any large number. She struck this while steaming at the rate of twenty-five to thirty knots probably. Whether the loss of life ultimately proves to have been great or not, the disaster is without precedent so far as the value of the ship and its burthen is concerned, and the underwriters like the marconi-operator doubtless believed the ship would "float like a cork, no fear of sinking." Of the vessels which went to her assistance on receipt of wireless telegrams, the "Olympic" and the "Baltic" belong to the same line and were doubtless on the homeward voyage, the "Virginian," which appears to have been the first vessel, to get into communication is one of the Allan Line steamers running to Canada and would probably have been north of the "Titanic."

T. E. SIR GEORGE AND LADY CLARKE, while passing through Panchgani by motor on their way to Mahabaleshwar on Monday, about noon, were received by Messrs. Goolamhusain Karmally Joosab, Moolabhoy Parpia, Moosabhoy M. Parpia and Laxman Rao Anandras Mali Swari, Agent to Pratapsinh Gaekwar when tea was served after which garlands and flowers were presented in the customary manner. Their Excellencies expressed their pleasure at their reception to Mr. Goolamhusein Karmally Joosab. After the ceremony Their Excellencies' car left for Mahabaleshwar.

THE total amount subscribed to the Madras Edward VII Memorial stands at Rs 4,57,383-8-8.

IT is understood that a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held about the end of May at Ootacamund.

IT is understood that the company working the Persian oil-fields in the Karma Valley is now ready to put its petroleum on the Indian market.

THE *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states that a party of Zakka-Khel Afridis recently raided an Afghan outpost on the road between Landi Khana and Dakka. They killed some of the sepoys and carried off a few rifles.

THE services of Captain R. Knowles, I. M. S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Education Department, for employment in the Bacteriological Department.

THE last batch of American tourists numbering about one hundred and twelve bound for Benares left Howrah last night. Mr. Stromeyer, one of the tourists who was injured while riding at Darjeeling, was brought down to Calcutta yesterday.

MRS. STEPHEN, the wife of Mr. Justice Stephen, is lying ill in Calcutta with cholera. She was to have gone home this week. Her condition has much improved and Mr. Justice Stephen intends taking long leave to accompany his wife to England.

MR. REYNOLDS, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, will proceed home on three months' leave early in May, Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson filling the officiating vacancy.

SIR JOHN HEWETT on Monday opened the new hospital at Haldwani, which is to be associated with the names of Mr. Berthoud, Deputy Commissioner, who died there in 1909, Sir Henry Ramsay, Mr. John Macdonald and Mr. Charles Roberts.

IN replying to an address from the Naini Tal District Board, Sir John Hewett took the opportunity of outlining the new scheme for the management of the Kumaon forests which had received the sanction of the Government of India.

THE *Pioneer* announces that Mr. A. E. Cruickshank, Traffic Manager of the Uganda Railway, has been appointed General Manager of the Gold Coast Railway. Mr. Cruickshank was formerly in the Superior Traffic Grade of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

THE District Board of Tanjore, having accepted the terms of the amended agreement between the District Board and the South Indian Railway Co. for building and working the District Board railways, have sanctioned the projects of that board, namely, the line from Nidamangalam to Mannargudy, and that from Thirutherapoody to Vedaranian which will be taken up by the Company as soon as the sanction of the Home Board is received.

APORPOS the *Times* article on gold coinage for India no further information is yet available that what the Finance Member had already announced. It is however understood that the proposals of the Government of India for minting sovereigns in this country will reach the Secretary of State before long. It is difficult to anticipate the exact nature of the proposals, but these will doubtless follow Colonial precedent. The situations may be met, as has been already done in the Colonies by creating one of the Indian mints a branch of the Imperial mint where sovereigns may be coined. Sir James Meston who is now in London has, it is expected, already informally conferred with the India Office.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 29.

ATHLETICS.

The 49th annual meeting between the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge Universities was awaited with big expectations, owing to the many fine performances recently accomplished by the Light and Dark Blue cracks. Unfortunately the conditions at Queen's Grounds (London) on Saturday were most unpleasant, but as there was no wind to bother the runners, their handicap was not so much as the dreary weather would lead one to suppose at first thought. It is well to make this clear, so that students of form may be able to weigh up the performances.

It may be said at once that the results of the sports have given lovers of athletics much satisfaction, and it is evident the Empire has some splendid athletic material for the Olympic Games, always providing the 'Varsity cracks show the proper amount of patriotism and are as keen on the Empire's supremacy as they are on the glory of their Varsity.'

MACMILLAN'S DOUBLE.

In winning the 100 yards in 10 secs. and the quarter in 49 2-5 secs. MacMillan accomplished the finest double seen at the sports for a long time. He made every yard of the running in the quarter and can certainly be improved at the distance. He will, indeed, be a factor at Stockholm, if he lays himself out for the festival. G. L. A. Anderson of Oxford was a good second in the quarter and followed this up by giving P. L. Baker of Cambs, a good race in the half mile. Baker did well to reach the winning post in 1 min. 56 3-5 secs., and he would do better on a nice warm summers day.

GREAT MILERS.

Perhaps the mile race gives room for most satisfaction. We have not had a real top notcher since G. Butterfield retired. In A. N. S. Jackson of Oxford, however, England possesses a youngster who may quite likely beat the amateur record before long. He is quite new at the game, and yet he ran his race in 4 mins. 21 2-5 secs. His style and judgment are excellent, whilst he also possesses a wonderful turn of speed. He is only a lad and it is reasonable to suppose that he will improve with further experience. He was hunted home by R. S. Clarke of Cambridge, a fine long-striding runner who was unlucky to meet such a "find" as the winner. Clarke lacked the speed of Jackson, but with some sharpening up work, he will himself beat 4 mins. 20 secs. for the mile.

Two fine little stayers were seen in the three miles, E. Gawin-Taylor just beating F. C. Porter, both of Oxford, in 14 mins. 47 secs. Another excellent performance was the long jump of 23ft. 1in. by Ashington of Cambridge. This jump has only twice been beaten at the sports, viz., 23ft. 5in. by C. B. Fry, and 23ft. 3in. by G. Vassell.

The athletes named are well above the average, and it is plain that the 'Varsities can supply some splendid men for the Empire's Olympic team.

ATHLETIC SOLDIERS.

The stamina of the British soldier was well illustrated in the Aldershot Command 8 miles cross country race on Wednesday. Pte. Love of the Coldstream Guards finished first in 49 mins. 40 secs. and the First Hants Regt., won the team honours. When presenting the prizes, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig remarked. "Those who despair of the welfare of the British race should see the course 298 out of 300 competitors have covered inside the hour. There would then be no cause for despair."

AMATEUR BOXING CHAMPIONS.

Just one hundred entries were received for the amateur boxing championship decided at Alexandra Park this week. With France and Denmark strongly represented, the meeting was quite of an International character. It must be confessed, however, that the French amateurs did not show up as well as some of their fellow-countrymen in the professional ranks have done lately. Only one holder managed to retain his title, viz., W. W. Allen of the Polytechnic B. C. in the Bantam Wright. The other holders resigned, so we have a new crop of champions. G. R. Baker of Hendon proved the best of the Feather Weights and R. Marriot of Stansfield accounted for the Light Weight, beating F. Grace, the 1909 champion in the final.

Christensen of Denmark made a good fight against E. V. Chandler of the London Stock Exchange in a bout of the Middle-Weights, the casting vote of the referee going to the Britisher after the judges had disagreed. The merit of this performance was enhanced by Chandler carrying off the final. Policemen were well to the fore, the Heavy Weight honours going to R. Smith of the Metropolitan police force, who beat Dr. P. L. Foote of the London Hospital in the final.

FOOTBALL TOPICS.

Scotland very nearly followed up the Rugby success over England by gaining further success in the Soccer International at Glasgow on Saturday. The match drew a record crowd of 128,000, and the receipts amounted to £8,000, and this, be it remembered, when the coal strike is making things hard for everyone. Scotland scored inside 7 mins. Hay passing to Quinn, who transferred to Wilson who scored a lucky goal from the 30 yards range, the ball striking the upright and rebounding into the net. The Englishmen then played up finely and Wedlock robbed McLean, and drew Hay off Simpson before passing. The latter then centred, and with the Scotch goal keeper in two minds, Holley dashed up and took the ball from his toes, scoring a fine goal. After this, the defence on each side withstood all attacks, with the result that England and Scotland have each won two and drawn one of this season's Internationals. England heads the table however, having scored 9 goals for as against the 2 by rivals, Scotland's record being 6 for and 2 against.

FRENCH RUGBY CRACKS.

The improvement of French Rugby men was brought home to Welshmen at Newport on Monday, when the spectators were astonished to see the visitors cross over with a lead. After Wales had scored a try, Larribau got over for France. A few minutes later, Wales scored again only to see the Frenchmen gain another try which was converted. The Welshmen put forth great efforts during the second half, and a try and goal enabled them to win a keen game.

THE TURF.

The victory of Long Set in the Lincolnshire affords another illustration of the bargains to be sometimes picked up in Selling Races. The son of Rabelais-Balle Perdue was bred in France, and after running away with a selling race at Lincoln in November of 1910, was sold to Batho for 500 guineas. The horse subsequently passed into the possession of Mr. S. Joel, but remained in the care of Batho. His easy win in the Cambridgeshire last Autumn surprised most people and now he has gone a step further by "smothering" the opposition in the first big handicap of the season, in spite of an extra burden of 18 lbs.

The race was marked by a sensation about Hornet's Beauty. The top weight was reported to be lame and a doubtful starter. He missed the canter, but ran all right, doing fairly well to finish seventh. It was the first defeat of Hornet's Beauty, but in being called on to carry 132 lbs., Sir W. Cookes gelding was set too hard a task.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

During the early part of the week, some doubts were heard as to the possibility of holding the Grand National, owing to the trouble in the labour world. Fortunately no abandonment was necessary, and with splendid weather prevailing, the race proved a big success. Rathnally and Jerry M. were the most fancied, with having stood a stiff preparation.

It takes a real steeplechaser to get the 4 1-2 miles of the course with its 32 stiff jumps, and as Jerry M. carried 12st. 7lbs. into second place two years ago, the writer felt justified in making him first choice when the weights appeared for to-day's race. The success of the top weight is pleasing, and it is to be hoped that readers of these notes have profited by the tip. It may be added that Jerry M. has equalled record, two other horses in Manifesto and Cloister having carried 12 st. 7 lbs. to victory.

LAWN TENNIS.

Whilst meeting A. H. Gobert in the final of the French indoor lawn tennis championship, W. Laurentz had the misfortune to be struck in the eye with the ball, which compelled him to retire. It also prevented his appearing for Paris against London in the return matches now under course of decision. The Frenchmen won the corresponding matches at Paris, and they made a good start on Wednesday, by taking four of the seven matches decided. M. Germot surprised the spectators by defeating A. W. Gore by 3 sets to 1, but there was a surprise on the other side, when F. G. Lowe got the better of M. Decugis by 3 sets to 1. Both the Doubles went to the visitors on the first day, Gobert and Gault beating Ritchie and Dixon after a great fight in a five set game, whilst Meny and Canet beat Roper-Barrett and Gore by 3 sets to 1.

Honours were divided yesterday, London winning three of the Singles, and Paris, one of the Singles and both Doubles. The feature of the play was the performance of Core, who showed something like his best form, when beating Gobert by 3 sets to 1.

IN GENERAL.

England has being doing well on the hockey field of late, Ireland being defeated in the International at Beckenham by 10 goals to 3, whilst the English ladies beat both the Scotch and Irish ladies during the week.

The amateur roller-skating figure championship of England on Tuesday, was won by D. Resta, once well-known as a racing cyclist.

Honours were divided in the Singles Racquets-match between the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, but as the Artillery won the Doubles, the gunners had the best of the series.

Cheshire easily defeated Lancashire in the final of the Northern Counties Lacrosse championship on Saturday, whilst Kent gave Middlesex a walk over for the Southern Counties honours.

Reece has quite failed to do himself justice in his championship billiard match with Inman. He made a break of 444 early in the week, but is so far behind at the time of writing, that Inman must win.

A veteran in the person of J. H. Delahaye accomplished a good performance by creating a new roller skating record of 17 miles 956 yards at the Holland Park ring this week.

Inman and Roberts are likely to meet in a level match before the close of the season, the veteran having challenged anyone to a match on a table fitted with three-inch pockets.

P. G. Doyne of the Sword Club had to struggle hard before he won the amateur fouls championship. Three men tied twice and Doyne and P. M. Davson tied still again, the former winning when they had a further test as to which could gain the first hit.

G. Gray, who is playing Stevenson in a level match, made a fine break of 890 yesterday.

CHOLERA AT NASIK.

Medical Inspection of Arrivals.

Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, has issued the following circular:—

"Owing to the prevalence of cholera at Nasik it has been found necessary to put medical inspection at the Railway Stations in Bombay to prevent the importation of that disease into the City. The public are requested to co-operate with the Health Department and notify every case that occurs, so that prompt measures should be taken to prevent the spreading of the disease. Persons coming from Nasik should report themselves to the nearest Health Department Office and every assistance will be given them.

BOMBAY NURSES.

Entertained at Government House.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clarke invited the nursing staff of the principal Bombay hospitals to an "At Home" on Thursday, the 11th inst. Miss Russell, Captain Drummond and Captain Davis and Miss Millard provided a musical treat that was much appreciated, and this short concert was followed by some Gymkhana events and an excellent performance by a clever conjuring troupe. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent by the hundred nurses who availed themselves of the kind invitation.

EDUCATION IN SIND.

The test is published of a Bill to provide for the levy of a cess, from the Musalman landholders in Sind for the promotion of education in the community:—

The statement of objects and reasons says: The object of this Bill is to make provisions for the levy of a cess from the Musalman land-holders in Sind, for the promotion of Education in their Community. The Musalmans in Sind form nearly 76 per cent. of the whole population, but are lamentably backward in Education, with the result that the Musalmans have lagged behind in social and political development. As Government can only provide for the primary and secondary education of the general public, without distinction of caste or creed, the Musalmans in Sind have felt the need of a special fund for their education, for the lack of which they find they are in their present backward condition. The Mahomedan Educational Conference, held in Karachi in 1907, passed a unanimous resolution suggesting the formation of a special fund, for which the Mahomedan landed gentry were willing to tax themselves. The Zamindars' Association in Sind also passed a similar resolution in 1909. This Bill is accordingly framed to meet the wishes of the Sind Musalmans for the promotion of Education in their Community.

THE Sessions Judge of Allahabad has, on appeal, reduced the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment passed on R. D. Bose for cheating the East Indian Railway Company by travelling with a used ticket to three months' simple imprisonment. The Judge characterized the offence as a serious one, as the accused appeared habitually to have defrauded the railway.

LOSS OF THE "TITANIC."

WORLD'S GREATEST LINER FOUNDERS.

Appalling and Unprecedented Disaster.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, April, 15.

A wireless message received here states that the vessels standing by the "Titanic" are the "Carpathia" and "Parisian".

The passengers are being gradually transferred to them by life-boats. The "Olympic" and "Baltic" are nearing the "Titanic".

Later.

An official wireless message states that the steamers are towing the "Titanic" into shoal-water off Cape Race for the purpose of beaching her, as she is sinking.

LONDON, April 16.

The "Titanic" sank at twenty minutes past two yesterday morning. There were no lives lost.

A later message from New York states that many lives were lost in the disaster to the "Titanic."

NEW YORK, April 16.

The "Carpathia" has reached the scene of the disaster. She found only the boats and wreckage.

It is believed that 675 persons, mostly women and children, were saved.

Later.

A statement by a White Star line official at nine o'clock yesterday evening that there had been "horrible loss of life," but giving no details, tends to confirm an earlier Press message by wireless telegraphy to Cape Race, showing that the case of the "Titanic" is probably the most appalling shipping disaster on record.

This gave the report from the "Olympic" that the "Carpathia" had reached the "Titanic's" position, and had found only boats and wreckage.

It has been ascertained that the "Titanic" foundered in 41 degs., 16 mins. latitude and 50 degs., 14 mins. longitude.

It appears that there were 2,200 persons on board, and that those passengers rescued are mostly women and children.

The Leyland liner "California" is remaining to search in the vicinity of the disaster, while the "Carpathia" is proceeding to New York with the survivors.

New York Messages.

LONDON, April 16.

Reuter's exclusive report of the sinking of the "Titanic" was received as the papers were going to Press this morning. It is printed alongside editorial and special articles expressing thankfulness that the vessel was safe, and dwelling on the marvels of science in minimising the dangers of modern sea-going.

These articles were based on yesterday's reassuring despatches and interviews published in New York to the effect that it would be easier to sink a cork than the "Titanic," and that many liners, responding to the wireless calls, were hastening to the rescue.

The parents of the "Titanic's" wireless operator, who live at Godalming, received last night, a message from their son, "making slowly for Halifax. Practically unsinkable. Don't worry."

The public, not merely in New York and London, but in all the European capitals, who were lulled into a feeling of relief by such assurances, are now confronted by an unprecedented disaster.

Insurance and Cargo.

New York was preparing to give the "Titanic" a welcome greater even than that of the "Olympic" in 1911.

The passengers included many distinguished Americans, who had waited in Europe to enjoy the experience of travelling homewards in the world's greatest and most luxurious liner.

There were altogether 2,358 persons on board.

The insurances on the hull amount to a million pounds sterling. There were at least fifty tons of rubber on board, much tea and consignments of diamonds.

The papers estimate that the vessel carried jewels and bonds to the value of a million pounds sterling.

Mr. Franklin, Vice-President of the White Star Line, said yesterday evening that it was impossible to estimate the monetary loss, but it would run into millions.

Crowds besieged the White Star offices in New York at nine o'clock in the evening and women were in tears and men were frantic, when the officials admitted that little was known as to the fate of the passengers, who were not first or second cabin passengers. They believed that the "Carpathia" was bringing all the first cabin passengers.

Underwriters' Loss.

Later.

The *Times* says that that the "Titanic" should strike ice and sink within a fortnight of the insurance coming into force had not occurred to the insurance markets as a reasonable possibility. Hence none of the past vicissitudes of underwriters can approach this in severity.

The cost of building the "Titanic" was £1,175,000, though the value in the insurance policy was placed at one million. The whole of this was not insured because the British and continental markets were not big enough to swallow the sum. The rate paid was very low, being less than one per cent.

It is believed that much of the cargo was high-class material from the Far East, which had been transhipped from England. The consignment of diamonds was possibly worth nearly one million pounds sterling, and the underwriters will be lucky if they have no lines on ostrich feathers.

The value of the pearls carried by one American lady is believed to have been £120,000.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The "Olympic" has sent a wireless message to the effect that the "Carpathia" has proceeded to New York with 868 survivors from the "Titanic." The message adds that they are mostly women and children, of whom 675 are passengers.

A further glimmer of hope is given by a wireless message from the "Virginian," stating that she is turning towards St. John's with such passengers as she may rescue.

Everything, however, remains uncertain, while the only news being received is intermittent wireless messages, the transmission of which is continually hampered by amateur interceptors along the coast.

THE "OCEANA" DISASTER.

Lord C. Beresford Asks a Question.

LONDON, April 15.

Lord Charles Beresford asked a question in the House of Commons as to whether, in the course of the enquiry into the wreck of the "Oceana," it was intended to take independent evidence regarding the discipline on board the vessel, the adequacy of the provision for manning and lowering the boats, and the sea worthiness and equipment of the boats; also whether the passengers and particularly the officers and one passenger, would be examined.

Mr. Buxton said that in considering the scope of the enquiry due consideration would be given to the points in the question.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Peace Proposal and the Porte's Reply.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.

Ambassadors to-day presented to the Porte a communication with reference to mediation in the war. A communication states that the Powers, having ascertained the Italian conditions, now desire to know Turkey's. Assym Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, asked for time to reply, which is practically certain to be in the negative, Turkey refusing to negotiate for peace on the basis of Italian claims.

THE NEW RIFLE.

Trial to be Made in the Summer.

LONDON, April 16.

According to the *Morning Post* the new rifle is about two and a half inches longer, with a calibre of ·276 compared with ·303. The chamber is larger, and the velocity will probably be 3,000 feet a second instead of 2,450. The trajectory is flatter, and the principle of aperature sight has been adopted. Loading has been quickened. It is expected that a trial will be made by selected troops in the summer.

THE SEDDON MURDER CASE

Application for Reprieve Refused.

LONDON, April 16.

Application for the reprieve of Seddon has been refused.

AVIATION.

First Lady to Cross the Channel.

LONDON, April 16.

The first lady to fly the Channel is Miss Craig, an American. She crossed from Dover to Hardelot.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Destroyer's Successful Trial.

SYDNEY, April 16.

The destroyer "Warrego," which was constructed locally, has made a successful trial, attaining a speed of 23 knots.

DUNDEE JUTE STRIKE.

DUNDEE, April 16.

The mills will re-open to-morrow to give the jute workers a chance to return to work on the basis arranged by the negotiators.

LONDON, April 16.

All jute works in Dundee have resumed work. The strike is ended.

TRADE COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 15.

Sir Gilbert Parker, in the House of Commons to-day, asked whether the Government would consider the advisability of a second separate commission to report on the resources, commerce and trade relations of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates and India.

Mr. Harcourt said the Government did not consider a second commission desirable at present.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The Usefulness of Shorthand.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, April 16.

In the opening the new headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. Lahore, last evening Sir Louis Dane referring to the Association's evening classes for commercial education deplored the want of men with good commercial education in the province. For three years his Government had tried to secure shorthand writers who could report intelligently the proceedings of the Legislative Council, but failed. There was a great opening, he said, for such clerks in the public offices and in the near future in the law courts also. He was glad that an attempt was being made in India to report the evidence in shorthand as in Europe and so set free the presiding judge to study the demeanor of witnesses instead of having to transcribe the evidence himself.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

"Lop-Sided and Fair Weather Constitution."

MR. BALFOUR'S ATTACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 15.

Mr. Balfour was cheered this afternoon, when he resumed the Home Rule debate.

The House of Commons was crowded.

Mr. Balfour ridiculed the safe-guards outlined by Mr. Asquith, and declared that the alleged supremacy of the Imperial Government was comparable with the ancient claims of British Sovereigns to be Kings of France.

Mr. Asquith's initial experiment with federation, he said, was lop-sided and botched and utterly unworthy of British statesmanship.

He severely criticized the financial provisions of the Bill, pointing out that the position of the Constabulary was absolutely impossible. The scheme also involved the setting up of a Customs barrier between England and Ireland. He did not believe that the English and Scottish members would support the insane suggestion of a future federal system divided by Customs barriers. If Ireland could use the Customs against foreigners, declared Mr. Balfour, then the Government would be involved in appalling difficulties, which would arise from the folly of trying to reverse the true policy of national development. All nations looked to the future with anxiety and misgiving and great social communities felt they must maintain their place by integration, not disintegration.

Alluding to the Union of South Africa, he said, South Africa was a great dominion, conscious not only of her place in the Empire, but of her special difficulties and dangers. South African statesmen realised, when they rejected schemes of Home Rule and federation, but adopted closer union, that a country so constituted could alone do its best rapidly, conclusively and decisively against some imminent danger. What was the position of Britain in times of danger! With this lop-sided federation, it was only a fair-weather constitution.

He asked whether they thought the absurd scheme would last a decade. If the Nationalists really believed Ireland to be a nation, they would not and ought not to be content with such a make-shift. He desired to see the Irish as free as the English and Scotch and co-operating in the great work of the Empire. He maintained they had such freedom under the present system.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, replying on behalf of the Government, said Mr. Balfour's arguments against the Bill might equally and justly be advanced against any scheme of colonial self-government. He pointed out that six years ago, Mr. Balfour had described the grant of self-government to South Africa as a "reckless experiment." The experiences of a hundred and fifty years, he said, had proved that it was the denial, not the grant of Home Rule that had led to separatist tendencies. Colonial autonomy was not only not inconsistent with, but essential to, Imperial unity.

Appeals from the Dominions.

Appeals were continually being received from all parts of the Empire, urging Home Rule for Ireland, not only from the statesmen of the Irish race, but from such men as Mr. Botha and Sir Joseph Ward, while Mr. Cecil Rhodes, an empire builder if ever there was one, spoke from his grave in favour of it.

Dealing with finance Mr. Samuel said it would be unjust in the first instance to burden Ireland with the whole deficit. The state of her finances was not her fault, but the result of English financial administration. Her revenue was paid on the Irish scale, while her expenditure was on the English scale. Therefore, it was obviously indefensible, after accustoming the Irish to this scale of expenditure, to impose on them the burden of finding the whole of the expenditure. If they did not assist, the new Irish Parliament would be faced in the first year with a deficit, exceeding one-fifth of the whole revenue, which would mean a fifteen to twenty per cent. increase in taxation. At the same time, it was unjust that the deficit should be permanently borne by the British taxpayer. He was convinced that when Ireland was prosperous she would be willing to assume her just share in the burden of Empire.

The Government's scheme provided that the finances of one country would not be appreciably disturbed by a change in the finances of the other. If the Irish Government were able to effect economies they would be free to reduce any taxes they liked, such as those which pressed heaviest on the poorer classes, namely, the Customs duties, especially those on tea and sugar. It was impossible, however, to give them unfettered control of the Customs, as such action would be inconsistent with the general policy of the Government.

Experts' Opinion.

The financial experts, who had enquired into Anglo-Irish finance, prior to the drafting of the Home Rule Bill, had found the situation so utterly unsound that they had actually recommended complete fiscal autonomy for Ireland and an annual subvention of £900,000; but the Government was unable to accept the recommendation for various substantial reasons. The whole of the Irish revenue would continue to be paid into the Imperial Exchequer so long as the deficit lasted. The total sum transferred annually from the Exchequer would be about six millions sterling, but this was not a grant from the British taxpayer as it would be derived from Irish taxes. The total cost of the reserved services would be about five millions sterling. The loss thereon at the outset would be about two millions sterling, but if the present rate of progress continued this would gradually diminish and disappear in ten years. The Irish Government would be authorised, if they so desired, to borrow money for the purpose of national development. The Irish Exchequer Board would have power to issue loans and make provision for the payment of interest on a Sinking Fund from "the Transferred Sum."

LHASA CHINESE REFUGEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, April 16.

A batch of dejected Chinese soldiers on pack mules also arrived. They are some of those disarmed by the Tibetans at Gyantse who are on the way back to China via India.

THE RANGOON COLLISION.

Proceeding of Marine Court of Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 16.

The marine enquiry into the cause of the collision between the "Angora" of the B. I. S. N. Co. and the "Seang Bee" at Pilot Brig on 9th April was held to-day before the District Magistrate and three assessors.

Captain Travis of the "Seang Bee" gave evidence in regard to his steamer having arrived at pilot brig first for the pilot, He gave order ful speed stern three minutes before the collision when he saw the "Angora" coming on to his boat. He blew three plasts and the "Angora" replied with two. The "Seang Bee" did not strike the "Angora." The latter struck her and bent her stern. The "Angora" was going about ten knots at the time of the collision.

Captain Thomson of the "Angora" deposed to the "Seang Bee" being four and five miles off from her when he sighted the brig. When he was nearing the brig the "Seang Bee" was still half a mile away. He watched the "Seang Bee" and was going to give order to port when she gave three blasts. He slightly altered his course to port. He then gave full speed ahead to ease the blow which was inevitable. The "Seang Bee" struck his steamer abreast No. 2 hold. The "Seang Bee" rebounded and struck his steamer again abaft the second plate. Had he not heard three blasts the collision would not have happened as he was in a position to go under the "Seang Bee's" stern.

C. E. S. Downey, pilot, who was aboard the pilot brig, spoke to the "Angora" being nearer the brig than the other vessels.

W. D. Taylor and J. Currie, licensed pilots, both bound for the "Seang Bee" on the morning of the accident gave evidence to the "Seang Bee" having signalled first at the brig, the "Angora" being further from the brig at the time.

The enquiry will be continued on Wednesday.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Madras Society's Second Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 16.

The second annual meeting of the Depressed Classes Mission Society was held yesterday, at the Anderson Hall, Madras, with the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim in the chair. There was a good attendance, and, after reading the report, Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer moved its adoption. He offered a silver medal annually to any boy among the depressed classes under the care of the Mission who was of excellent character and able to repeat the Bhagvad Gita by heart. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar seconded the adoption of the report.

The chairman, in the course of an interesting speech, expressed the opinion that what was being done now was absolutely infinitesimal compared with what had to be done, but hoped the Society would continue to prosper and get many more workers and more financial aid.

THE DALAI LAMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, April 16.

The Dalai Lama yesterday gave an audience to a French lady named Madame A. D. Neel, who claims to be a Budhist, also to two Japanese gentlemen, the Revd. B. Aoki and Mr. T. Tada.

The Maharaja Kumar Sidkeong Tulku of Sikkim has arrived with the heads of the principal Sikkim monasteries and will be received by the Dalai Lama in a day or two.

RIOT AT HOWRAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

A serious riot took place yesterday morning, at Howrah, between two factions of Kabulis, who, it appears, quarrelled over a money-lending transaction. One of them was removed to the Howrah Hospital with his skull fractured. The police of the Howrah Thana, assisted by a reserve force, arrested eleven of the rioters. A large number of friends of and adherents to the prisoners were also arrested last night for attempting to rescue their comrades when they were being taken to the police station.

BURMA WIRES INTERRUPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 16.

A Press communique states:—"The Calcutta Central Telegraph Office has notified to the public that ordinary classed telegrams between Calcutta on the one side and Dacca, Comilla, Arakan, and Burma on the other are subject to serious delay. This delay is due to an interruption of the main lines between those places, 63 telegraph posts having been blown down between Manikganj and Aricha Road. Communication is being maintained between Calcutta and Rangoon on the Northern route via Gauhati and Mandalay, but very imperfectly. Telegrams between Calcutta, Dacca, Comilla, Arakan and Upper Burma are being exchanged via Rangoon.

SERGEANT'S BODY FOUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 16.

The body of Sergt. Helmsley, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who has been reported missing several days, was found on Sunday evening floating in a canal near Hadapsur, four miles east of the Cantonment. It is now correctly reported that the deceased, before his disappearance, had drawn out of the bank a sum of Rs. 500 standing to his credit, as he had intended to go to England. This money he had always carried about his person.

The Government of India have received no intimation as to when the India Bill dealing with the administrative changes will be introduced into Parliament. As for the measures for creating Delhi as the Imperial capital it is believed that Parliamentary legislation may not be required if the Government of India were to exercise the powers that enable Assam to revert to a Chief Commissionership. The question of the future administration of Delhi is still under discussion and no definite scheme has yet been adopted.

THE GATE OF INDIA.

Suggestion of a Triumphal Arch.

Mr. P. B. Dantra has addressed the following letter to H. E. the Governor, through the Private Secretary :—

"Sir,—The Government have been graciously pleased to invite through a Press Note suggestions from the public as to the form, etc., of the proposed monument to be erected on the Apollo Bunder in honour of the visit to this country of Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

So far back as June last, I made through the medium of the public Press a suggestion on these lines, and I had the honour of submitting for His Excellency's information a copy of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper of the 11th idem ; receipt of the same was officially acknowledged by you. I beg leave to enclose another copy of the same article for reperusal by His Excellency.

After the publication of the above mentioned Press Note I wrote another letter to the papers on the subject, and I have the honour to enclose herein a copy of the same published in the "Rast Goftar" of the 25th February last.

Now, one of the two conditions laid down in the Press Note is that the proposed building "must be capacious enough to accommodate a large number of people on the occasion of any future ceremonies which may take place at the Bunder." With great deference to the views of the Government on the subject, I venture to say that the erection of a pavilion of this nature will be foreign to the purpose of the memorial, which should mark the spot where Their Imperial Majesties landed on Indian soil on this unique occasion in the history not only of India, but also of the British Empire, and which memorial should therefore assume the form of a triumphal arch to commemorate an auspicious event of such a far-reaching character as this, as was done in times of yore. A structure of this kind proposed in the Press Note will unnecessarily detract from the grandeur and beauty which could be bestowed upon the triumphal arch, by diverting money into another channel, viz., the expansion of the building, which will rarely come into use, except once or twice in five years on the occasion of the first arrival or departure of a Governor or Viceroy.

I therefore most respectfully beg leave to suggest that the funds shall be reserved for the memorial only, and it should be of a nature fit and worthy to commemorate the triumphal progress through this land of the mighty British Monarch accompanied by his benign Consort on a mission of peace, friendship and goodwill.—I have, etc.,

P. B. DANTRA.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 16.

Captain N. F. Rugg, R. A. M. C., has been appointed as a specialist in advanced operative surgery in the 1st (Peshawar) Division.

Miss Florence Muriel Nelson, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, has been appointed a nursing sister in India.

MADRAS, April 16.

Mr. J. M. Moore, Staff Organising Officer, Legion of Frontiersmen, has arrived in Madras and will hold a meeting on Sunday morning at the Hotel D'Angelis with a view of forming the Madras unit or command.

APPOINTMENTS.

29th Lancers.—Captain Maynell to be Squadron Commander, pro tem, vice Captain Lambert seconded.

64th Pioneers.—Captain R. Mackie to be pro tem Double Company Commander, vice Major Rice seconded.

107th Pioneers.—Brevet-Major Marjoribanks to be Double Company Commander, vice Captain Pike deceased and Captain McLaughlin to be Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice Brevet-Major Marjoribanks seconded.

120th Infantry.—Captain Hore to be Double Company Commander, vice Major Barclay transferred.

79th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain L'Estrange to be Double Company Commander vice Major Heffernan transferred.

110th Gurkha Rifles.—Major Sutton to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Major Battye on leave.

12th Pioneers.—Major Campbell and Captain Cumming to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively, vice Lieut-Colonel Hill on leave.

27th Gurkha Rifles—Major Taylor and Haldane to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Woodyatt granted leave.

99th Infantry.—Major Davidson to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Davis granted leave.

10th Jats.—Majors Jamieson and Robson to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Cammand respectively, vice Lieut-Colonel Lowis granted leave.

81st Pioneers. Major Scott-Elliot to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Anderson on leave.

6th Cavalry.—Lieut.-Colonel Barnes to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel Shakespear granted leave.

1st Brahmans.—Major Marshall to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Hitchins granted leave.

27th Cavalry.—Lieut-Colonel Moore and Major Alexander to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, vice Lieut-Colonel Thring granted leave.

119th Infantry.—Major Darley and Pocock to officiace as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively, vice Lieut.-Colonel Chitty granted leave.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Major Brenner to officiate as Commandant vice Lieut.-Colonel Evans granted leave.

32nd Lancers.—Lieut.-Colonel Young and Major Griffith to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, vice Lieut-Colonel Baynes granted leave.

12th Pioneers.—Captain J. H. G. Marriott to officiate as Double Company Commander. Lieutenant D. K. J. Chisholm, 1st Royal Irish Regiment, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Neemuch.

38th Central India Horse.—Captain G. Lewis to officiate as Squadron Commander.

121st Pioneers.—Captain W. B. P. Tugwell to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant A. C. Gover granted leave.

1-7th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant D. S. R. Macpherson to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant H. W. C. Robson, relieved.

86th Carnatic Infantry.—Lieut.-Colonel W. H. W. Mercer, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. G. H. Sterling vacated.

117th Mahrattas.—Captain G. M. Lennox, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice Major W. J. H. Hunter seconded.

44th Merwara Infantry.—Major F. W. Thomas, Double Company Commander. to officiate as Commandant and Major H. G. T. Costley, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command; vice Lieut-Colonel H. H. Dunlop and Major H. P. Bell granted leave, or until further orders.

The following appointment is made with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—125th Napier's Rifles. Captain B. C. Graham, Double Company Commander, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment) is transferred in the same capacity, vice Captain T. C. Burke transferred to the latter Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave : Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, C. M. G., 39th Horse, to 25th August 1912. Lieut-Colonel W. E. Banbury, 43rd Infantry, for 8 months. Lieut-Colonel A. J. Campbell, 80th Carnatic Infantry, for 8 months. Lieutenant R. H. H. Moore, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for one year. Major C. D. Mears, M. V. O., and Captain F. B. Lane, 8th Cavalry, for 8 and 3 months, respectively. Captain A. L. Wilford and Lieutenant C. D. May, 5th Light Infantry, for 3 and 2 months respectively. Captain H. A. Holdich, Brigade-Major, Poona Brigade, for 6 months. Captain G. M. Lennox and P. D. Green-Armytage, for 6 months and one year, respectively.

Messrs. Grindlay and Coy. of Calcutta and Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Coy. of Bombay have decided to open a branch in Simla and later on at Delhi.

SURVEY OF INDIAN MAMMALS.

Work of a Bombay Society.

Mr. W. S. Millard, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society, sends the following letter in reference to the Survey of Indian Mammals which is being carried out by his Society. The previous paragraph to which the articles refers, (published in the "Field" of the 10th February), was most misleading and therefore compelled him to cable to England in reference to it :—

Sir,—The following letter appears in the "Field" of 23rd March, 1912. My attention has been called, by cable from Bombay, to a paragraph in your issue of February 10, headed "Survey of Indian Mammals," which may seriously affect the prospects of what I venture to assert, is a very meritorious undertaking. I trust you will allow me space for a few remarks on the subject.

The primary aim of the Bombay Natural History Society, of which I am a life member, and by whom I have been intrusted with the working out of the collections made, is to carry out for India on a limited scale what has been so completely done for North America by the Biological Survey of the U. S, Government Department of Agriculture.

With this object rather more than a year ago a Special Mammal Survey Fund was opened for subscription, and in March last a collector was engaged, and commenced work in Khandesh and the Berars. The October issue of the Society's journal included a short note, based on the collector's diary, intended to give members an idea of the work being done and the financial progress of the fund. The fact that the specimens collected had been despatched to England and were still under examination was distinctly stated. This is surely a flimsy basis for the sweeping statement. So far, therefore, as the survey has hitherto, extended, it tends to show that India has been thoroughly well worked in respect of its mammalian fauna; most of this work, it should be remembered, having been accomplished by amateurs."

Such names as Hodgson in Nepal, Hutton on the N. W. Frontier, Boys in Rajputana, Sykes in the Deccan, and Jordon in Madras testify to the fine work done by amateurs in the first half of last century; but what about more recent years?

The representation of the Indian fauna in the study collections of the Natural History Museum is markedly inferior to that of almost any other part of the world. The types of many species, established on the collections made by these early workers are for one reason or another useless for modern requirements, and need to be replaced by better specimens. A generous donation of specimens, actual and promised, to the national collection by the B. N. H. Society is already to some extent removing this reproach and supplying this need.

In conclusion, with your permission, I would plead for more subscriptions to the Mammal Survey Fund of B.N.H. Society. The original amount asked for was Rs. 30,000 (£2,000), estimated to keep two collectors at work for two years. Experience has already shown that both time and money were under-estimated, especially if, as it is hoped, the survey be extended to Burma, in order to link up with the Duke of Bedford's collections in Western Asia and those of the Malay States Museums under Mr. H. C. Robinson.

I am fairly often to be found during the week at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, and shall be delighted to give anyone interested all information, and to show them the collections made.

It is obviously unfair to pronounce judgment as to the success or failure of the Society's venture on the first batch of 150 specimens, even before these have been worked out. This small collection has sufficed to upset the universally held theory that only two species of hare inhabit the Plains of India. Further collections, aggregating some 1,200 specimens more, which have now reached England, have enabled me to separate the Rajputana porcupine from "H. leucura," which alone was supposed to be found in the Plains of India, and to describe several most interesting new species (and even one new genus) of mice, bats, etc. Surely this is not a bad record for six months' work of the mammal survey, especially in a fauna so poor in species as that of India, and hardly seems to show that the mammalian fauna has been thoroughly worked.

R. C. WROUGHTON.
Indian Forest Service (retired).

In a footnote, the editor of the "Field" says :—The interpretation which has been placed on the paragraph referred to was in no wise the meaning intended to be conveyed by the writer, who is quite assured that valuable information with regard to the distribution of Indian mammals will result from the systematic survey of the country now being undertaken under the auspices of the Bombay Natural History Society.

FIRE AT KHARDI.

Khardi, which is a small but important town situated near Igatpuri, was the scene of a destructive fire last Saturday evening. It appears that while a Mahomedan marriage procession was proceeding through the streets with attendants bearing Japanese lamps, one of these illuminations caught fire, and the flames spread to an adjoining house where the marriage ceremonies were to have taken place. The fire spread quickly and in a short time about forty-five dwellings were gutted, causing an estimated loss of Rs. 1,00,000. Fortunately for the inhabitants, the Excise Inspector in charge of Thahapur Taluka, Mr. Dinshaw J. Jahveri, who was camping at Khardi, proceeded to the scene of the fire with all his men and rendered useful service in pulling down the burning huts. He ordered all casks of liquor to be removed from the liquor shops, and thus saved the town from a serious conflagration. Mr. Dinshaw while engaged personally in stemming the flames, had both his hands severely burnt.

SACRED RECITAL.

The recital of sacred music in St. Andrew's Church last night was listened to with great pleasure by a large congregation. The first part of the programme consisted of separate pieces, including solos on the organ and the violin by Mr. Arnold Schmuck, the organist of the church, and of songs by Miss Flossie Benjamin. Miss Benjamin has a voice of much sweetness and feeling, which has through careful training been made capable of rendering difficult classical music ; and her singing of Handel and Gounod was marked by delicacy and accuracy of expression.

The second part of the programme consisted of a Cantata, called the Festal Song, by Turner. It is the first time it has been heard in Bombay. The music is simple but effective, and the choruses were rendered with force and expression by the choir of St. Andrew's Church aided by a few friends. A bass solo "Blessed is the man," which is the chief feature of the Cantata, was adequately sung by Mr. H. Widdup, whose fine baritone voice is, we regret to hear, about to be lost to Bombay just as Mr. Widdup was becoming known. A duet for Soprano and Tenor was tastefully rendered by Mrs. Widdup and Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Seymour Dove presided at the organ and contributed to the success of the performance.

INVISIBLE SOLDIERS.

At Aldershot Police Court yesterday Frank Grenham was charged with wanton and furious driving while in charge of a taxi-cab. It will be remembered that the cab ran into a company of 1st Hampshire Regt., and an officer and several men were injured. Lieut. Lord Cochrane, 2nd Scots Guards, who was in the cab, gave eidence. The night was very dark, and the car had no head-light, only sidelights. When the accident occurred the cab was travelling, he considered, at between twenty and thirty miles an hour. It was pulled up in about eleven yards. Mr. Jackson, for the defence, argued that the War Office had striven for years, and with success, to devise a uniform for the soldiers that absolutely invisible, and that in spite of the good look-out kept by the defendant it was impossible to see this column until he was right on top of them. Other taxi-drivers were called to show that similar accidents in Aldershot had been avoided only by the merest chance. The defence contended that the speed of the cab at the time of the accident was about fifteen miles an hour. The defendant was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Medical Officer's Quarterly Report.

The report of the Executive Health Officer of Bombay for the first quarter of the present year states:—

Among the principal features of interest in the health conditions of the City during the period may be mentioned :—

(i) The continued improvement in the Registration of Births, as a result of which 5,675 "live" births were registered in the quarter—a figure higher than in the corresponding quarter of any previous year ;

(ii) a very striking reduction in the mortality from plague which sank to the lowest proportions on record ;

(iii) a further reduction in the mortality from phthisis which was the lowest since 1901 ;

(iv) a notable reduction in the general mortality which, with the exception of 1910, was lower than in the corresponding quarter of any other previous year since the advent of plague.

Compared with the first quarter of 1911, there was, in the quarter under review, an increase of 575 in the number of live births registered and a decrease of 605 in the number of deaths recorded from all causes ; further, plague registered a decrease of 930 deaths, measles of 355, phthisis of 63 and respiratory diseases of 271; on the other hand small-pox caused an increase of 237 deaths, cholera of 51, fevers of 104 and diarrhoeal diseases of 309.

If with the aid of the above statement a comparison be made with the decennial averages, we shall notice that in the quarter under review 1,124 more births and 4,115 fewer deaths from all causes were registered ; further, that plague shows a diminution of 4,079 deaths, measles of 115, fevers of 79 and phthisis of 275. On the other hand, there is an increase of 88 under cholera, 37 under malaria and 247 under diarrhoeal diseases, while small-pox and respiratory diseases show but a slight variation. 5,675 "live" births were registered in the city during the quarter under report ; as already observed, this is the highest figure recorded in the first quarter of any year and is suggestive of the improvement that has been achieved in the registration of births. Comparison shows that 575 more births were registered than in the first quarter of 1911 ; but 510 less than in the foregoing quarter. The number of deaths registered from all causes during the quarter was 9,757—the lowest in the first quarter of any year since the appearance of plague in the city, with the exception of 1910 ; being 605 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1911. The figure (9,757) however represents the gross mortality of the quarter—including as it does 211 deaths among persons newly arrived into the city and not belonging to it : 19 from small-pox, 17 from plague, 6 from cholera and the rest from other causes. The highest mortality on a single day in the quarter was 137 registered on 20th February and 15th March ; the number of small-pox deaths on those days was 9 and plague deaths 6 and 11 respectively ; cholera was absent. In the corresponding quarter of 1911, the highest mortality was 152 on 24th March and included 32 deaths from plague. The number of deaths registered from plague was 33 in January, 101 in February and 306 in March against 112, 386 and 872 in those months in 1911 ; the total for the quarter being 440 equal to a decrease of 930 below the figure for the first quarter of 1911. This is the lowest plague mortality recorded in the first quarter of any year.

The highest plague mortality registered on a single day in January was 4 on the 23rd and 27th ; in February 8 on the 23rd ; and in March 21 on the 25th. Plague became epidemic in the week ending 24th February. Small-pox was prevalent throughout the quarter and like plague reached the epidemic stage in the week ending 24th February. 757 attacks of small-pox were registered during the period against 303 in the 1st quarter of 1911 and 978 in the corresponding quarter of 1910; 121 in January, 240 in February and 396 in March. Of these cases, 11 were among Mohemadan pilgrims from Mecca in January, 19 in February and 1 in March. Of these 31 pilgrims, 3 were not vaccinated at all, 10 had been vaccinated in infancy and 17 vaccinated in Bombay before embarking for the Haj, the result being unsuccessful in 8 of these last; the vaccinal condition of the remaining pilgrim is not known. as he was in an unconscious condition and his name could not be ascertained.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination of pilgrims proceeding to the Haj is not yet on a satisfactory footing. As the Superintendent of vaccination reported "the rush for vaccination on the day fixed was always very great and every vaccinated person was immediately lost sight of as soon as he was vaccinated." In my annual report for 1910 I pointed out "that a considerable number of pilgrims did not, either from ignorance or prejudice, allow the operation to take effect, as they were found to have turned down their sleeves or washed their arms under the water tap before the lymph had time to dry in. Individual supervision of thousands of pilgrims in crowded camps and Musafarkhanas was out of the question, and the general instructions issued do not seem to have been heeded in such cases. In regard to the 31 cases, I am glad to be able to record that in a several instances the Superintendent who visited them in Hospital, found the attack to be "of the mildest type—in some cases with only few poxes." 22 of them recovered, and of the 9 who succumbed I was vaccinated in infancy, 6 before embarkation for Mecca; I was unvaccinated and the vaccinal condition of the last could not be known. The number of deaths registered from small-pox during the quarter was 398 being 367 more than in the preceding quarter and 237 more than in the first quarter of 1911; of these 9 were among Mohemadan pilgrims as already pointed out. The total number of small-pox deaths among persons newly arrived into the City and not belonging to it was 19. As usual, special efforts were made to popularise and push on vaccination. Leaflets of precautions against small-pox were distributed freely in the city and the registrars and the vaccination staff paid visits to houses and chawls and affected areas to induce and vaccinate and revaccinate in large numbers. The public were warned also through the Press to take advantage of the facilities offered for vaccination. Cholera registered 142 attacks and 108 deaths against 61 attacks and 57 deaths in the first quarter of 1911. Cholera began with a single case on the New Year's Day but increased so rapidly that on 9th January 17 attacks were registered; this was the largest number of attacks on a single day in the quarters. The disease began to spread and the outbreak threatened to be severe. The public were immediately warned through the Press to take timely precautions and advised (1) not to use well water for cooking and drinking purposes, (2) to boil milk (3) to boil and filter tap water for drinking (4) to protect food from flies (5) to avoid over-ripe fruit (6) to have latrines and urinals thoroughly flushed and disinfected and (7) to report all cases immediately to this Department.

The Deputy Health Officers and Registrars were requested to (1) enquire into and take action in any suspicious case, paying particular attention to the disinfection of latrines, urinals, utensils, bathing places, wells and tanks, (2) send for analysis samples of water from any house or chawl where cholera cases occurred ; (3) treat all wells with permanganate (4) see to the immediate removal of suspicious cases and vacating of houses and the disinfection of rooms. Soiled linen in contact with patients was disinfected with phenyle, and cooking and eating utensils washed in weak Izal. The effect of all these measures was that while 15 deaths occurred from the disease in the first 15 days of January, the mortality from this cause was reduced to 23 in the rest of the month. February registered only 7 deaths and March 3. Health camps have been erected by the people as usual at Vincent Road, Matunga and Mahim; and Municipal Health Camps have been put up as in previous years to encourage and facilitate evacuation—at Victoria Bunder, Agripada, Northbrook Gardens, Parbhadevi Road, Parel Government House, Babula Tank, Gilder Tank and Mahim Gardens and Railway Station.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

A meeting of the Bengal Executive Council took place at Darjeeling this morning. It is expected that the election of non-official members to the Legislative Council will take place in September, and there will be no meeting until November. The Governor will probably be in Calcutta for a short time in July, after the Dacca tour.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

COTTON MILLS' CLAIM.

Full Text of the Judgment.

FOLLOWING is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman in the suit of the Bombay Cotton Mills' against Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal to recover Rs. 50,000 with interest and costs:—

The Plaintiffs, the Bombay Cotton Company, seek in this suit to recover from the defendant Shivlal Motilal the sum of Rs. 50,724-15-10 being the amount of a payment made by the said plaintiff Company to the said defendant on the 21st of April 1909 and alleged by the said plaintiff Company to have been obtained for the defendant through the fraud of his agent Jainarayen Hindumal Dani. In the alternative the plaintiffs, alleged that the money was paid to the defendant without consideration, and is therefore now to be treated as money had and received by the defendant for the plaintiff, use and repayable to the plaintiff Company.

The facts upon which the claim is based, are briefly these. On the 13th of February 1909 the late Dwarkadas Dharamsey being much in need of money, approached Jainarayen Hindumal Dani who was then the defendant's agent and Munim in Bombay for a loan of Rs. 50,000 to himself or to either of the mills, the Tricumdas or Lakhmidas. J. H. Dani refused to advance money either personally to Dwarkadas Dharamsey or to either of these mills, but agreed to advance the money on a receipt of Purshotum Jiwandas. Accordingly Purshotum signed a receipt for Rs. 50,000 payable 60 days after date with interest at 8 per cent. Dwarkadas Dharamsey obtained that sum and immediately applied it to his own personal uses by reducing the amount of his then existing personal liability to the Tricumdas Mills. On due date, Vallabhnarayen, son of Jainarayen Hindumal Dani was sent to collect the money with interest, Rs. 50,666 odd from Purshotum. Purshotum repudiated all knowledge of the transaction and referred the demand to Dwarkadas Dharamsey. Dwarkadas Dharamsey was unable to pay and asked whether the lender would accept a receipt of the Bombay Cotton Company for a short time in place of the receipt of Purshotum. This was agreed to be done and a cash receipt of the Bombay Cotton Company signed by Purshotum was given to the defendants Munim Dani bearing interest at 6 per cent. Purshotum as it now appears was credited with the amount due from him to the defendant's agent in the defendant's books and in this way the cash receipt of the Bombay Cotton Company was substituted and held by the defendant in place of the receipt originally given by Purshotum for the money advanced to Dwarkadas Dharamsey. This occurred on the 14th of April 1909 and to give a colour to the transaction the following book entries appear to have been made: The defendant was credited in the books of the Bombay Cotton with a sum of Rs. 50,666. The Tricumdas Mills were debited with a sum of Rs. 50,666 plus a sum of Rs. 18,000 in cash with which I have nothing to do in this suit and Dwarkadas Dharamsey was debited in the books of the Tricumdas Mills with a sum of Rs. 60,666 representing these Rs. 50,000 the original loan made to him by the defendant, plus Rs. 10,000 in cash with which again I have nothing to do in this suit. Dwarkadas then credited himself in his own book with Rs. 60,666 and debits that amount to Purshotum, thus closing the circle of this transaction. No doubt had all these book entries represented anything real no harm should have been done. But as a matter of fact, after the credit given to the defendant in the books of the present plaintiff Company, which was duly discharged on the 21st of April 1909 by a cash payment of Rs. 50,724 odd. being the amount and 6 per cent. interest for the intervening period no other cash has been shown or as far as, I understand, the case is even alleged to have passed on the strength of the other book entries.

Upon this presentation of the facts, the plaintiff Company contends that there is a clear case of fraud upon establishing which the Company is entitled to recover the amount paid on the 21st of April 1909 to the defendant.

The defendant's case (vide his original Written Statement) is that the transaction in question was a cash transaction that there was no fraud whatever either on the part of himself or his agents and that the present suit is barred by the former suit and the present plaintiffs stopped by the account which they had taken and said to have been adjusted in that former suit. When the suit came to a hearing, the defendant was allowed to put in a supplemental Written Statement which no doubt more accurately represents the state of the information of which by that time he had managed to possess himself and is no more substantial agreement with the Written Statement put in by his Munim Jainarayen Hindumal Dani appearing here as a third party.

The case made out by Jainarayen Hindumal Dani in his Written Statement differs very little from the case of the plaintiff Company in that Written Statement he professes to set forth the true facts and these according to him are that Dharamsey approached him on behalf of his partner Purshotum for a loan of Rs. 50,000 on the 13th of February that he made the said loan on the signature of Purshotum for two months at 8 per cent. and that on due date, that is to say, on 14th of April 1909 he sent to collect the money from Purshotum who referred him to Dwarkadas Dharamsey who in turn informed him that the money had been applied to the uses of the plaintiff Company and invied him therefore to take that Company's cash receipt for the sum advanced in place of the rebeipts of Purshotum. This Dani agreed to do as he now alleges on the faith of the assurance that the money which he admits he originally advanced to Purshotum, had subsequently been utilised for the plaintiff Company. Between Dani's case and that of the Plaintiff's there is but a single substantial difference and that is that while the plaintiff company denies that Dwarkadas Dharamsey ever represented to Dani that the loan had been made for or utilised for the benefit of the plaintiff Company, Dani maintains that this was the basis of the whole transaction entered into on the 14th of April. In any event Dani generally repudiates either in fact or in law or in intention any fraud whatever. It would thus appear that the matters in controversy lie within a narrow compass. Nevertheless the case presents, some prints of difficulty and I shall have to go with some minuteness into many of those points.

In the course of the defendant's concluding address to the Court, it was more than once repeated that of the Court believed the evidence of Deoji Damodar throughout and more particularly on the special point in difference between the plaintiffs and Dani, then there would be an end of the case. I should perhaps here permise that the defendant Shivlal Motilal has not and could not have had any personal first hand knowledge of the transaction, so that he has had to rely upon the account given of it by his Munim Dani, and that Munim's son Vallabhnarayen and he has attempted to fortify those accounts in opposition to the evidence of Deoji Damodar by reference to general probabilities and some documentary evidence to which I shall advert in its proper place. But before I proceed to go into the detailed examination of the evidence, and the questions of fact the answers to which depend upon the appreciation of that evidence, I have to observe that this case is very similar both in the alleged character of the impugned transaction and the evidence by which that character is sought to be established by the case between the same plaintiff Company and the same defendant which I had to try last year and in view of the fact that the Learned Judges of the Appeal Court in that case finally came to certain conclusions upon the nature of that transaction and upon the quality of the evidence before them, it might be thought that the decision of this case upon materials so similar would be to some extent embarrassed. Without however to the slightest disrespect to the conclusions arrived at by the Learned Judges of appeal, I have to remember that what is to be determined here is really a pure question of fact and that in answering questions of fact and in appreciating the evidence, upon which those answers have to be given, every Court must come to its own conclusions and is in no sense under the authority of any other Court, however superior, which may have had to deal with similar questions of fact upon similar evidence. I shall as far as possible try to dismiss from my mind the allegations and the evidence in the former suit in dealing with the material now before me.

In the first place it will be convenient perhaps to deal with the technical objections which have been taken by the defendant. The first of these is, that the present suit is "res judicata" by the former suit. Not much has been said by the learned counsel representing the defendant upon that point, and I confess that I am utterly at a loss to understand how the plaintiff's present claim could possibly be "res judicata" by the decree disposing of the present defendant's former claim against them. It was then contended that upon some ground of estoppel, the present claim of the plaintiffs could not be proceeded with by reason of the account taken after judgment of this court had been delivered in the former suit. I have found very great difficulty in understanding this plea. The learned Counsel who had advanced it, was, indeed, extremely relevant to put it definitely on the ground of estoppel and he preferred apparently to leave it at a statement that since the present plaintiffs had signed and adjusted the account, which was made up after the judgment in the former suit, an account in which the present item of Rs. 50,724-15-10 appears, and since further they have done that in full possession of knowledge of the present alleged fraud, the signing an adjustment of that account precluded them from bringing this suit. I confess I never heard of a suit being estopped. A suit may be "res judicata" that is as to the jurisdiction of the Court, but estoppel goes no further than shutting out proof, and the question is whether under the circumstances admitted in the present case any estoppel at all arises against the plaintiffs upon this ground. The real truth is that the only account to be made up so far as the present item is concerned was really an account of disputed items and disputed interest, whereas for the purposes of that account this advance having been shown paid off with interest made no difference whatever; and it is the evidence of Mr. Girdharlal, the defendant's attorney who was employed upon taking and setting that account that the particular item now in question was not included in it. This further appears upon the statement of the account handed in by the Advocate-General for the plaintiffs, when Mr. Setalwad had concluded his argument upon this head. Now what really happened was that at the time the judgment was being delivered in the former suit, Deoji Damodar looking over the books of the Bombay Cotton Company saw this item, and as soon as it struck his eye, it revived in his memory all the incidents connected with it. These he immediately communicated to Mr. Dinshaw, the Solicitor of the Bombay Cotton Company, and counsel's opinion was taken. It is perfectly evident that questions of this kind could not have been raised, much less divided upon a mere adjustment of accounts conducted by two attorneys. Here a very elaborate fraud is alleged, and if disputed could only be adjusted upon as I am now asked to adjudicate upon it after a full trial in a Court of law. So it does not appear to me that because the plaintiffs made no reference to the matters they have now put in suit when that account was being settled and adjusted particularly as for all purposes of that settlement and adjustment the exclusion of this item admittedly made no difference they can now be estopped from going into the proof of all the matters, which are said to constitute the fraud.

Before approaching more particularly the relative merits of the witnesses upon whom the respective cases of the parties chiefly depend, it is interesting and suggestive by way of general comment to remember how this litigation came to be launched. It is as I have said while the Court was actually delivering judgment in the last case, that Deoji turning over the pages of the plaintiff's book happened to light upon this particular item. We have it both upon his evidence and that of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, evidence which leaves the matter in no possibility of doubt that he immediately explained to the Company's Solicitor, the whole transaction which has now been laid in his sworn evidence before this Court. If that evidence be open to the charges brought against it by Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Bahadurji representing the defendant, and the third party, namely, that it is utterly unworthy of credit being a pure invention so far as all the material parts of the case are concerned, an invention traceable to the interests of Deoji's mother in the profits of the selling agents of the Bombay Cotton Company then surely it is remarkable, so remarkable indeed as to be almost wonderful, that with the mere sight of this entry, the whole elaborate net work of the contrivance should have instantly and completely flashed into Deoji's brain. There was not much time apparently for invention. There was merely a complete and seemingly perfect recollection called up as such recollections often are, by a writing such as the writing upon which Deoji's eye then fell. It cannot be pretended that the books of the Bombay Cotton Company, the pages of which alone Deoji was then handling could by any possibility have supplied him with every detail of the very elaborate and parts intricate story he has had to tell, and yet at the conclusion of the case there is only one point of any importance at all upon which either the defendant or Dani is really in a position to challenge a single world of the whole of that complicated story. The entries in the defendant's own books, the entries in Dwarkadas' books with which of course it may be said Deoji should have been acquainted, the entries in the Tricumdas Mills books, Purshotum's receipt, the cash receipt, exhibit C, all corroborate the story which as I say if what I am ask now to believe is really true, must have flashed ready, made and complete in all its parts in Deoji's brain at the mere sight of one single book entry. Now there is another point, rather general than particular upon which it may be well to say a word or two. Much is always made in cases of this kind of the need there is of discharging the onus of proof. Doubtless those who seek to evade an obligation upon the ground of fraud, lie under the burden of satisfying the Court in the first instance that a fraud has been committed. But whereupon the very face of the admissions of the other party, the transaction depends upon the honesty of a single alleged oral statement, it might be very well doubted whether it did not lie upon that party to satisfy the Court that that statement had been made. That is really the case here, as soon as Jainarayen Hindumal Dani's written statement is read. In effect that statement may be summarised thus:—"I lent the money to Purshotum for the use of Dwarkadas. When neither Purshotum nor Dwarkadas would pay, I accepted Dwarkadas' suggestion that I should receive payment from the plaintiff Company. But I only did that upon Dwarkadas' assurance that although I had lent the money to Purshotum, the money had really been employed for the benefit of the plaintiff Company." That is really a special case quite apart from the admitted facts, namely, that there was a representation foreign to the fall of appearance of the transaction converting them from what on their face as they appeared to be, dishonest into honest transactions.

And wherever there is a special plea of that kind the burden of proving it necessarily falls upon the party, who has to reply upon it. I do not, however, think that much turns in this case upon the onus probandi. The plaintiff Company accepted the burden and endeavoured to discharge it by calling Deoji Damodar, Purshotum Jiwandass and a minor witness, whose evidence I may at present wholly neglect. It was also sought to be established, of course, by the various book entries, to which I have already referred in setting forth the facts of the case, and much reliance too was placed on the written statement of Jainarain Hindumal Dani, the only person on the defendant's side who really knows what in his own mind was the true nature of this transaction.

There is a third and a very material point of law, namely, that of estoppel, not restricted to the adjusted account, but covering really a much wider ground of defence, which, I think, perhaps may be conveniently postponed to a discussion of the evidence for that estoppel could only arise if the Court, after duly weighing and appreciating the evidence given on both sides, disbelieved Dooji Damodar and believed Vallabhnarayen upon the allegation of Dani that Dvarkadas Dharamsey represented to his through his agent Vallabh on the 14th of April, 1909, that these moneys had been employed for the benefit of the plaintiff Company. So that I shall now proceed to criticise the evidence given on the one hand by Deoji Damodar for the plaintiff, and on the other by Jainarayen Hindumal Dani and his son Vallabhnarayen for the defendant.

(To be continued.)

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POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Sheik Mahomed Crabtree and Mr. Maneckji D. Bhathena charged Mr. P. F. Fischer with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain Royal Barlock typewriters, alleged to have been deposited by the first complainant with the accused as security for a loan of Rs. 1,400 made by the second to the first complainant.

Mr. S.B. Kapadia and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleaders, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, with Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainants alleged that the first complainant had known the accused for about two years and some time ago he approached him in reference to a party who would advanced him a loan of Rs. 1,400 for the purpose of his business. Subsequently in August last, the accused introduced the second complainant Bhathena to him as a party willing to advance the sum. Bhathena required some security, and it was agreed that eight brand new Royal Barlock machines should be kept as security with the accused, in whom both the complainants had implicit confidence. It was also agreed between the complainants and the accused that the machines should be kept intact and safely by the accused, and that complainant No. 1 might pay for and release as many machines out of the eight as he required for his business. The first complainant in pursuance of the arrangement between the parties, including the accused, passed a hundi for Rs. 1,400 advanced by the complainant No. 2 payable forty-five days after sight, and in default of payment the second complainant was entitled to take over and sell the machines on account of complainant No. 1. To faciliate this sale by the second complainant in case of failure of payment as promised, the first complainant passed to the second complainant two receipts of sale with respect to the eight machines. On account of business difficulties, the 'hundi' could not be honoured on the due date. The second complainant, therefore, claimed possession of the eight machines deposited with the accused by a letter with the consent of the first complainant, to which the accused made no reply. Another letter was then sent to the accused, to which he sent a defiant reply showing disregard for the legal proceedings mentioned in the letter. Thereafter, the first complainant wrote a letter to the accused, expressing his surprise as to why the machines had not been handed over to the second complainant or his solicitors and requesting him to do so. In reply to this letter, the accused sent a discourteous note stating he had received the letter which would meet its natural fate at the proper time and place and giving no reason as to why the machines had been retained by him. The accused refused to hand over the machines to either of the complainants and he did so wrongfully and wilfully and had misappropriated them to his own use. He had also parted with one of the machines to his brother who used the same and the accused himself had been using one of them. The accused had no right to do so and had thus dealt with them causing wrongful gain to himself.

The complainant deposed that on inspection of the machines he found two of them could not be sold as new machines and that by the use made of them they had depreciated in value to the extent of Rs. 150.

The accused yesterday pleaded not guilty, stating that the charge against him was absolutely without foundation. The typewriters were deposited with him by the first complainant as security for the advance made by the accused to him. The second complainant signed the cheque as he (the accused) did not wish the first complainant to know that the money was from him. The second complainant gave nothing towards the advance. As to the cheque the accused paid the second complainant in cash in his office on the 15th August. He pressed the first complainant very hard for the return of his money. Subsequently in the middle of October, he made use of one of the typewriters and his brother used another. On seeing that there was no chance of his getting his money back again, he thought that he could get out of the transaction as well as possible for himself by using two of the machines and eventually getting what he could for the others. He could find no ready buyers for them. He did not suggest to the second complainant that they should share the net profits. The latter was to get brokerage on the sale. At the time this arrangement was made with the second complainant, he (the accused) had been doing a little service to him as a man who had been in rather unfortunate circumstances. He did not take any receipt from the second complainant for the money. He did not think it necessary as the typewriters were in his possession. He kept the 'hundis' together with the bill until the date of maturity. It was then handed to the second complainant to avoid any kind of legal technicality.

After the accused had made his statement, Mr. Talyarkhan suggested that this was a convenient stage at which the case might stop. Assuming that two machines had been used by the accused, no criminal offence had been committed, the accused had every right to use them after the 'hundis' had become due. No dishonest intention had been proved, and if any damage had been done to the two machines then it was a case for damages. The case should be referred to a Civil Court and no charge should be framed against the accused.

His Worship framed a charge against the accused under Section 406 in respect of the two machines.

On the case being called on yesterday, some more evidence was recorded and the further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED FELONY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Herant Odian, a European diamond merchant, being in Bombay, filed a complaint against Sonalal L. Banker and Gordhandas Keshavlal, jewellers and commission agents, charging them under Sections 213 and 214 of the Indian Penal Code with compounding a felony, that is an offence non-compoundable out of Court.

The complainant's case was that he had dealings with one Manilal Mohanlal, a native jeweller, who owed him, about Rs. 20,000. In consideration of part of the debt Manilal had pledged with the complainant some jewellery of the value of about Rs. 12,000. The same jewellery was also mortgaged by Manilal to accused No. 1 as first mortgagee. Subsequently it was ascertained that this jewellery of Rs. 12,000 did not belong to Manilal, but was the property of accused No. 2, which Manilal had taken on approval from him. The complainant had lodged a complaint against Manilal and had obtained a warrant against him charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of the jewellery. This offence was compounded by the two accused and an arrangement was come to by which the jewellery was returned to the second accused, who agreed not to prosecute Manilal. The present complaint of Mr. Odian was that the accused had combined to shield an offender, and he charged them accordingly.

THE ACCUSED PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

On the case being called on for further hearing Mr. Bhalabhoy J. Desai who defended the second accused, asked the Court that the present charge should not be proceeded with further, but that the original charge of criminal breach of trust should be first gone into.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, who defended the first accused, supported the application.

The application was opposed by Mr. Godinho, pleader, who appeared for the complainant. He argued that the charge had already been framed.

His Worship said he would proceed with the present charge.

As counsel for the accused stated they were going to appeal on the point, his Worship ordered that only the evidence for the prosecution should be recorded in the meantime.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Ragunathrai Ramrup charged one Khushiram Beriwalla with defamation. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that he wrote letters defaming the complainant. He admitted having made the mistake of writing the letters complained of and said he had no intention of defaming the complainant's family, which was a respectable one. The complainant, having accepted the explanation, the case was marked compounded and the accused acquitted.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

Charge against Restaurant Keeper.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, heard the case in which Deputy-Inspector Dalton charged Giovanni Veysitti, proprietor of a refreshment house at Chowpatti, with being in possession of two packets of cocaine, weighing seven and a half ounces of the value of Rs. 140 without a license.

The accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Gulamali, pleader.

Deputy-Inspector Fern, deposed that at 8-30 p. m. on the 2nd instant he received information that the sale of cocaine was going on in the accused's shop. He informed Mr. Dalton over the telephone and asked the latter to call on him as the place was in Mr. Dalton's division. Mr. Dalton took down the informant's statement in writing and then witness, Mr. Dalton, a police havaldar and the informant drove in a victoria to the accused's shop. They all four went into the shop and there saw the accused and his wife seated at a table on the right hand side of the dining-room. There were also present two Englishmen who were stewards of the s.s. "Mooltan." They then called a panch, in whose presence the accused asked them if they had come to search for cocaine. The panch's attention was drawn to that question from the accused by the witness and Mr. Dalton. At this both the accused and his wife got excited, and the accused said, "My God, I remember a Hindu passing through the dining room and go into the lavatory." The accused was at that time at the dining-table. After that statement of his, the accused got up went up in the bath-room and brought out a white packet tied up in a blue string and showed it to them. Witness advised the accused to put the packet back where he found it. Thereupon Mrs. Veysitti got up, took the packet from the accused's hand and went towards the bath-room. Witness watched her and saw her put the packet behind a mirror in the bath-room. At the accused's request, a telephone message was sent to the Superintendant of Police, Mr. Williamson, and they refrained from searching the shop until his arrival. The search was commenced after Mr. Williamson's arrival and the witness pointed out the place where Mrs. Veysitti had put the packet and Mr. Williamson got it from there. The panch then searched the witness: who took out his coat and then look a further search of the bath-room in the presence of the panch and Mr. Williamson and another packet similar to the first was found in the middle fold of the screen behind the bath-room door. Witness picked it up and handed it over to Mr. Williamson. The packets were opened in the presence of the panch and the top wrappers were initialled by the panch. The wrappers were the same as those used by the accused for wrapping sweets, etc., and bearing the accused's name and address. The packets inside the wrapping were also intialled by the panch. The packets were weighed on the accused's scale and their total weight was seven and a half ounces. The accused's kitchen and pantry as well as his house were searched, but nothing was found there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that his informant's name was Tar Mahomed Elias, a servant at the Hotel Majestic. Witness did not know if Tar Mahomed was in any way connected with the Abkari department. On Friday previous to the 2nd instant witness got the first information from Tar Mohomed. It was not then arranged to raid the shop at any time. Tar Mahomed had also given him certain information about a gambling house about two months ago. Witness had paid him for the information he got. Tar Mahomed told the witness about five weeks or two months ago that cocaine was being sold at the accused's shop. Tar Mahomed was an old servant of the accused and was discharged. He told witness that he had been engaged by the accused to carry cocaine about.

At this stage the hearing of the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a motor-car driver named D. Sassoon was charged with rash and negligent driving, Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that on the 4th instant he knocked down the complainant, Morarji Nandram, in Kalbadevi Road. A wheel passed over the complainant's shoulder and he was detained in hospital for thirteen days. It was also alleged that no warning was sounded.

The defence was that the car was on its proper side and was going at a moderate pace. The accused could not have swerved his car as a tram car was approaching.

His Worship held that the accused was not to blame in the matter and acquitted him.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, remanded in Police custody for a week Peter Lew Patole and Bhimsing Bhowani, Native Christians, who stood charged at the instance of Detective Inspector Taki, as the accused were supposed to be concerned in counterfeiting nickel coins.

The Inspector's case was that in consequence of certain information received, Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. M. F. Taki and himself raided the first accused's house in Surti Moholla and caught him in the act of counterfeiting nickel coins. They also took charge of 65 newly made coins, some of which were half prepared, and implements for counterfeiting those coins. They then proceeded to Duncan Road and raided the house of the second accused and there seized some more implements and sixty similar coins.

FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.

Yesterday morning an accident occurred in Bombay harbour, resulting in the death of Merwanji Rustomji Boi, a Parsi tally clerk. It appeared that the deceased with some other tally clerks started in a boat from the Ballard Pier to go to the "Daylight" which had brought kerosene oil cases belonging to the Standard Oil Company. When the boat was at a little distance from the ship, it turned turtle owing to a strong wind and all men on board numbering six were thrown into the sea. All were rescued with the exception of the deceased, whose body has not as yet been found.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

The sixteenth session of the triennial International Congress of Orientalists is to be held in Athens from April 7 to 14. The last Congress was in Copenhagen in August 1908. The Congress will be under the patronage of the King of the Hellenes, and the Prince Royal of Greece is honorary president and the Minister of Public Instruction president of the Organising Committee. The Rev. D. S Margoliouth, Laudian Professor of Arabic, will represent Great Britain, and Mr. F. W. Thomas, Librarian of the India Office, the Government of India. There will also be representatives of the British Academy the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Aberdeen, North Wales, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Sheffield, and St. Andrews.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	30	27
Same date last year	46	39
Total mortality from all causes		124
Same date last year		117

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
836	808	81

HYGIENIC HINTS.

Heat and Its Results.

"Exposure to the direct heat of the sun or to high temperatures in the shade may induce heat exhaustion, ardent fever, or other evils of a more insidious character, by injuring the nervous system, increasing irritability, depressing vital energy and affecting the vital organs, especially the liver, which is already overtaxed by eliminating waste products."

These words are taken from Sir Joseph Fayrer's well-known book on the Preservation of Health in India. It is worth nothing that that distinguished authority also draws special attention to the fact that the direct action of the sun often results in permanent injury to the nervous system. In considering the question of diet, which is of supreme importance in these conditions, Sir Joseph Fayrer has written, "As a general rule, people eat too much in India—more than they can assimilate, or is needed for the nutrition."

The consequences of this are, as he points out, derangements of digestion and bowel complaints of various sorts, etc. To avoid them is the task to which the wise man always applies himself, by endeavouring to select such articles of food as are easy of digestion.

THE FOOD AFTER HEAT STROKE.

Supreme among such articles stands Sanatogen, which is every day acquiring a greater vogue. The reason for the favour it enjoys is that it is being more and more recognised that it keeps the body, as a whole and each individual part and organ, at the highest degree of efficiency, while it has such an invigorating effect on the nervous system that those who take it never feel languid or depressed, but are always in the best possible condition for their work. The result is that they never feel the need of alcoholic stimulants or pick-me-ups. The advantage of this cannot be over-estimated, for, as one of the greatest medical authorities on Indian life has written: "Great moderation, if not total abstention from alcoholic stimulants, except when they are prescribed by the physician, certainly increases the chances of living and thriving in India."

The same is true with regard to Sanatogen's power of preventing the use of those well-known drugs which may, and often do, lead to the wrecking of the nervous system and the ruin of the unfortunate victim's life.

Sanatogen's exceptional action in these respects is due to its remarkable composition. It consists of the body-building part of the purest cow's milk chemically combined with organic phosphorus in the form in which that important element is found in the nervous system. The result is that Sanatogen exercises the most powerful and salutary influence over the nervous system and the blood, and, through them, it affects every other part of the body, for it must always be remembered that it is through the blood every part of the body is nourished.

Not the least of the particular advantages of Sanatogen is that it is digested with far greater ease than, practically, any other food. It thus imposes no strain at all on the digestion, so that the weakest people can take it without suffering any ill-effects. This makes it notably valuable in hot countries like India, for, as a distinguished army officer has said, in words which have become historical, "A stomach is only three-quarters of a stomach in India." It is a fact which experience has ratified that those who habitually take Sanatogen rarely or never suffer from any of the digestive disabilities which constantly disable their friends, for Sanatogen has the power of helping the digestion of any other food which may be taken with it.

AN EDITOR'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

The proprietors have received thousands of letters from all parts of the country, describing the remarkable way in which Sanatogen benefits those who are compelled to live under the depressing influence of the heat of the climate and the consequences it involves. In this connection it is interesting to refer to the following letter from Mr. Shirley Tremearne, editor of "Capital," Calcutta, who writes:—"I had a sharp attack of fever last October which brought me to a state of great weakness. During the whole period my diet was almost entirely soda, milk and Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time, and which not only kept me up during the attack, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack. I can strongly recommend this preparation to anyone whose system has run down. It possesses all the qualities as a nerve tonic and builder up of the bodily system that are claimed for it."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DECLINE AND FALL OF THE HEROINE.

The decline and fall of the heroine is one of the saddest changes that have ever taken place in the history of literature. It is a tragedy. That charming, beautiful maiden, beset by many dangers and many enemies, and always coming out triumphantly and happy in the last chapter by the help of her own virtue and the gallantry of the hero, has altogether lot her places in twentieth-century literature; neither the drama nor the novel knows her any more. She may have been unnatural, as the up-to-date realist asserts, who is quiet certain that everything that is true must needs be disagreeable; but, then, think how greatly she added to the amenities of life! How pleasant it was to read how the down-trodden governess, or the despised lady-help, or the daughter of the poverty-stricken curate. deftly unravelled the machinations of the villain, and eventually married a duke or some other titled magnate. No maids of low degree ever marry dukes now, unless they are show-girls at a musical comedy theatre.

THE OLD "THREE-DECKER."

It was the three-volume novel—the old three-decker which marked the palmy days of the heroine. With the advent of the novel in one volume, her empire was shaken. She was not dethroned at once. There was a period of gradual decline. She got older first. A heroine of eighteen years of age became, of course, an absurdity when girls remained at school till older than that, while "Sweet Seventeen" was really little more than a "Flapper." Then the heroine's wonderful beauty was taken from her. Her rosebud mouth departed first, and was replaced by one that was full and rich but rather too large for perfect correctness. She became interesting and attractive rather than beautiful; and through these changes she grew older and older, till she was sometimes quite middle-aged. To Miss Austen's heroines she would indeed, appear and and old woman just tottering on the verge, of the grave, and wholly incapable of emotion, except the emotions produced by physical heat and cold.

STILL A HEROINE.

Still, even when old and ugly it was possible to argue that she was still a heroine. But then she went and got married, not in the last chapter, as every well-conducted and self-respecting heroine ought to do, or commit suicide—no, not even in the opening chapter, which would have been bad enough; no, she entered the book a married woman, whose proper duty, as we all know—we have been told it by several great statesmen lately at the Albert Hall—is to be a wife and mother and nothing else. It would be a curious subject for investigation whether this revolutionary change in literature—this deposition of the youthful heroine and this substitution of a married woman and the presentation of such a woman's emotional experiences—is an outcome or a cause of the feminist movement. There has certainly been a remarkable coincidence of date. For nothing is more striking in the old-fashioned novel than the impression given that the only part of a woman's life that "counts" is that very brief period when she is choosing a mate; and that for the whole of the remainder of her existence she is a nonensity, wholly absorbed in the existence of others and without personality or individuality of her own. Did young and innocent girls take the theories of life set forth in the old three-volume novel as gospel truth, and did they discover by practical experience that all the problems of life are not settled when the married couple walk out of church amid showers of rich? There is no more potent cause of discontent than disappointed hopes; the three-volume novel with its unreal attitude to life may have had a larger share in the production of the present unrest than has yet been admitte.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Birmingham" April 18.

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of Birmingham," Commander B. Dewse, is due to arrive here from Karachi at daylight to-morrow and will remain in the stream. Passengers will please note that the medical inspection will be held at Ballard Pier at 11 a. m. sharp, whereafter they must proceed on board the steam Tender in attendance, immediately and no further communication with the shore will be allowed. The following is the list of passengers :—

BOMBAY TO PORTSAID.

Doucas, Mr S
Ford, Lt N G
Powell, Lt Col S H
Stolzmann, Mr
Zervos, Mr G C
Zervos, Mrs 2 children and 2 infants

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Basting, Miss A
Crump, Miss A
Kazi, Mrs Elsa
Kenyon, Mr
Marryat, Mr N
Marryat, Mrs
O'Reilly, Mr
Wallace, Lt C W
West, Mr A
West, Mrs

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES.

Agnew, Mr P D
Agnew, Mrs
Barne, Rev

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Brown, Lt Col B E
Ghose, Mrs M J
Gore, Lt A C E St G
Hawes, Mr H J
Hitchins, Major H E
Hitchins, Mrs child and infant
Kelly, Mr E
Kelly, Mrs E
Kelly, Mrs P
Kiddle, Mr J C
Kilgour, Mr T R
Kilgour, Mr A T
Lambert, Miss
Learoyd, Mrs
Norbury, Major C
Parker, Lt Col J
Scott, Mr C G
Scott, Major A del
Scott, Mrs child and inft
Shewan, Mr W B
Shewan, Mrs
Steavenson, Major C J
Steavenson, Mrs
Stulpnagle, Capt C W
Wakley, Lt B G
Woodward, Capt C P

KARACHI TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Alexander, Mrs W L
Dale, Mrs
Hayes, Lt G
Headlam, Capt T A
Heath, Capt
Holland, Col G
Holland, Mr
Vivian, Mrs child and infant nurse
Woodyatt, Col G N
Woodyatt, Mrs

PORTSAID TO MARSEILLES.

Ashworth, Mr G
Halliwell, Mr

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Anderson, Mr. A. A.
Anderson, Mrs.
Anderson, Miss,
Bailey, Mr. C.
Bailey, Mrs.
Baldry, Miss.
Chetwynd, Miss.
Edwards, Mrs. L. E.
Fletcher, Mrs.
Fletcher, Miss.
Garman, Miss B. M.
Harwood, Miss.
Henry, Mrs and infant.
Hyland, Mrs. and child.
Keelan, Mr. D. H.
Keelan, Mrs.
King, Mr. Sr H.
Lee, Mrs. and infant.
Ormiston, Mrs and child.
Pierce, Mr. E. A. E.
Pierce, Mrs and child.
Stanyon, Miss. C.
Summer, Capt. F. W.
Summer, Mrs, child and infant.
Sykes, Mrs. and children.
Sykes, Miss.
Vining, Mrs. G. E.
Wakefield, Capt. E. F.
Walker, Mrs.
Woolford, Mr. C. B.
Woolford, Master.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Rilleb, Mrs child and infant.
Broom, Mrs. child and infant.
Bruce, Mrs. G. E. and 2 infants, nurse.
Chambers, Mrs. and 2 infants.
Edemonds, Miss.
Gibson, Mrs. J. and child
Hobbs, Major G.
Hobbs, Mrs
Irwin, Mr. L. P.
Mayhow, Mr. E.
Mayhow, Mrs. and 2 infants.
McKeown, Miss.
Purser, Mrs. and 2 children.
Tancock, Major C. W.
Thompson, Major E. G.
Thompson, Mrs child and infant nurse.
Trelawny, Mrs.
Wilkeley, Major J. M.
Wikeley, Mrs. and children, infant and nurse.
Woodgate, Miss.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Semiramis," April 16.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Semiramis" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday afternoon.

Almeida, Dr. and Mrs. 3 Misses and 3 children.
Batterbury Sergt. and Mrs. and infant.
Beale, Dr. Miss
Brooke, Lt. A. S.
Cabado, Mr. J. S.
Schnabl, Mr. and Mrs. and child.
Cursetji Hormusji, Mr.
Davies, Miss
Doyle, Miss
Dallawall, Mr. and Mrs. and child.
Gehauer, Mr.
Hammons, Mrs. and child.
Horscnitz Baron van F.
Horscnitz, Mr. Edgar.
Hill, Miss.
Menzel, Mr.
Mulvany, Mr C. M.
Niaz Ahmedkhan Jamadar
Parker, Mr.
Palin, Maj.
Parsons Mrs.
Raj, Capt.
Raza, Mr.
Belling, Mr.
Reutter, Mr. C. J.
Redden, Sergt. W.
Shroll Dr. E. D.
Soltan Mr.
Vatcha Mr. K. D.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

The proprietors of the London Institution, at a meeting held on March 24, confirmed the proposal of the committee to hand over the freehold to the Government for a school of Oriental languages. The scheme provides for the acquisition by the Government of the freehold and buildings of the institution in Finsbury Circus, compensation being paid to the proprietor together with a grant of £ 20,000 to £ 25,000 for alterations, and £ 4,000 per annum for maintenance.

Mr. Walter Bailey (vice-president), who presided, explained the negotiations with the Treasury. Votes representing eighty five per cent. of the shares had been given in favour of the scheme and only five per cent. against it, the remaining ten per cent. not having recorded their votes.

Sir William Plender said that the scheme reflected credit on those who negotiated it.

Sir Homewood Crawford said the scheme provided a practical opportunity for putting the institution upon its legs. It was perfectly true that they were making most generous terms with the Government but they would be keeping the institution in the city. They were being given an opportunity of making their institution of empire value. He personally did not desire to make a money bargain with the Government. It was of immense importance to the city that it should have in its midst a school for the study of Oriental languages. He frankly admitted that they were parting with a great heritage, but he believed they were doing it for a lasting benefit.

Opposition was raised by a few of the proprietors, but eventually a resolution authorising the board of management to take all necessary steps to carry the scheme into effect was carried by a large majority. An amendment to take a ballot was withdrawn in view of the feeling of the meeting.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

The Council of the National Rifle Association regret that owing to the lack of funds they are unable to accept the invitation of the Commonwealth Council of Rifle Associations of Australia to send a team this year. They hope that this decision will in no way affect the proposal of the Commonwealth Council to send a team to Bisley in 1913. It has been decided by the Council that members of the Special Reserve may in future form part of the Army team in all matches for which a team representing the Regular Army is eligible; that the Channel Islands Militia will in future be admitted under the same conditions as home Territorials, with a special clause allowing them to compete in the Kolhapore Match; and to alter the regulations as to "positions" at the Bisley Meeting so as to provide that no part of the wrist, hand, or rifle may touch the ground.

MR NICHOLAS, present Manager of Government House, Oottacamund, has, it is understood, been appointed Manager of the Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Calcutta. Mr. Ward from the Board of Revenue Office, Madras, will succeed as Manager at Government House, Ootacamund.

ROUGH AND SCALY SKIN FOR YEARS

Face, Neck and Arms Affected. Became Very Red. After Washing was Sore and Painful. To Go Out of Doors was Awful. Instead of Getting Better, It Got Worse.

Used Cuticura Remedies, and Skin Is Now Smooth and Healthy.

"For six or seven years I had a very rough and at times scaly skin but not very painful until the autumn of 1908 when it became very red and after washing it was very sore and so painful I dreaded to touch it. To go out of doors was awful. I asked my doctor about it and he told me I was run down and that it would soon be all right again. But instead of getting better it got worse until I gave the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills a trial. Then I soon saw an improvement, and before I had used the second set of the Cuticura Remedies it had completely disappeared, and my skin is now smooth and healthy. It was my face and neck and arms that were most affected. I may add that I have used Cuticura Ointment for any bruise or scratch on my children, always with good results." (Signed) Mrs. Fannie English, Hardington, Yeovil, Somerset, England, Dec. 7, 1909.

Cuticura Remedies are the most economical treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. ☞ Post-free, Cuticura Book on the skin.

All Aches and Pains

Such as sprains, strains, backache, wrenched joints, aching feet, bruises, swellings, crick-in-the-neck, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism—all aching muscles and quivering nerves—can be quickly soothed, relieved and cured by rubbing in Little's Oriental Balm.

There is no question about this. The Balm is no experiment—for years and years it has been the world's best remedy for aches and pains.

Don't suffer and worry and fret. Don't lose sleep and grow thin. Don't let pain rob you of all enjoyment. Little's Oriental Balm is made expressly to save you from all aches and pains. And it will do it.

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BY THE WAY.

AUDACIOUS BRIGANDAGE.

The audacity of the motor-car criminals in France may recall a story of the impudence and nerve of an earlier brigand, the famous Poullailler. He was wanted so badly that Herault de Sechelles, the Chief of Police, set a price on his head—a hundred pistoles and an annuity of 2,000fr. A few days later there was a knock at Herault's door, and a certain Vicomte de Villeneuve was announced. "What can I have the honour of doing for you, M. le Vicomte?" he asked politely. A very small matter, sir," was the reply. My name is Poullailler, and I want the pistoles and the francs spoken of in your very interesting proclamation. If I fail to obtain them I shall be obliged to stab you with this dagger. It is poisoned, and the least prick from it will be fatal. And the Chief of Police handed over the money and the brigand got clean away with it to the intense delight of the Parisian who made the incident the theme of many brilliant epigrams.

AN EARLIER FRENCH BANDIT.

French journalists have been comparing the exploits of the criminal motorists to those of the famous outlaw Mandrin; but that is an act of injustice to Mandrin's memory. He was a smuggler rather than a robber. The only houses which he broke into in order to steal were those of Custom House officers and tax-gatherers. It was also his playful way to break into prisons, have the prisoners paraded before him, question them as to their offences, release all those who were in durance for debt or for failure to pay the taxes, and send the others back to their cells. He earned particular popularity by providing cheap tobacco, either stolen or smuggled, for the pipes of the poor.

THE BITER BIT.

A Kirkcaldy housewife, on going to her coal-cellar, discovered that during the night her stock of coal, amounting to almost half a hundredweight, had been stolen. She was scraping together some pieces left when she found a woman's purse containing 4s. 6d. in money, which had evidently been dropped by the thief. This makes the unofficial price of coal at Kirkcaldy £9 per ton.

BREST AS AN ATLANTIC PORT.

Associated with the schemes for developing the French Western-State Railway, a loan for which has just been so eagerly subscribed by the French public, is the idea of creating a great Atlantic port at Brest. Enthusiasts declare that from the moment that Brest is made the terminus of a line of trans-Atlantic steamers, France would be able to outpace all her Continental rivals in regard to American passenger traffic and mails. Brest is only 2,950 miles from New York, whereas Havre is 3,150 Cherbourg 3,090, and among English ports, Fishguard 2,980, Holyhead 1,030, Southampton 2,110, and Liverpool 3,130. The scheme has been for some time under the consideration of the French Government.

COMING OF THE CHIFF-CHAFF.

The chiff-chaff, says a Home correspondent has been heard. calling its name among the coppices of the Sussex Weald. Lady-day is an unusually early date for its appearance. But the absence of north winds and the prevalence of south-westerly breezes has probably favoured this pioneer of all our migrant warblers. The smallest of them all this tiny fragment of birdlife has once again proved the earliest, beating even the hardier wryneck, and reaching us while the wheatears are yet very few and far between. The advance guard probably crossed the Channel when the fierce gale of last week-end subsided. But early as the date is they find the sallows of our southern wood gay with canary-coloured palms, the blackthorn in full bloom, while primrose, celandine and cuckoo-flower beneath would do credit to mid-April.

STOCKING CANADIAN WATERS.

Hatching fish by artificial means to stock the waters of Canada is engaged in on a large scale by the Dominion Government In 1909 the Dominion fish hatcheries planted no fewer than 1,024,282,000 fry in various waters throughout the country. In 1900, only 271,996,000 fry were planted by the Government fish hatcheries. The number of hatcheries has increased from twelve to thirty-seven. Of the thirty-seven hatcheries now in operation, British Columbia and Quebec have eight each. Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Ontario five each, and Manitoba and Prince Edward Island each have three.

PAINTING MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. H. Jones Thaddeus, in his "Recollections of a Court Painter" (Lane), tells about painting a portrait of Gladstone in Florence in 1887. The Syndic had some time previously presented the great statesman with an address of welcome, and he was very hard at work rubbing up his Italian, with the assistance of a professor, in order to write, himself, an answer in that language to the address. He kindly, however, suggested that Mr. Thaddeus could make any studies he liked while he was so employed, and promised that later, when he had got the address off his mind, he would give him the necessary sittings in his studio. Mr. Thaddeus accordingly made the studies he needed to start the canvas, while the "Grand Old Man" wrestled with his Italian verbs like a diligent schoolboy. This portrait was ultimately sold to the Reform Club for 500 guineas.

LARGEST RAILWAY STATIONS.

Mr. George B. Wade, B. A., has an interesting article in the "Railway Magazine" for April on the largest railway stations in the world. Dealing first with those that cover the biggest area, he states that the New York City station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—certainly now one of the grandest and most expensive railway stations in the world—has an area of 28 acres. After this comes the Gare St. Lazare, in Paris, with an acreage of over 25 acres; then the Waverley Station, Edinburgh, with 23 acres; followed by Waterloo, London, with 20 1-2 acres; Euston, London, with 18 acres; and Liverpool-street, London, with 16 acres. But there is a railway station immensely bigger in extent than any of these, and that is the Southern Railway Station, Vienna, the whole of which area is close upon 100 acres. This makes it easily the largest station in the world from the point of view of space covered.

NUMBER OF PLATFORMS.

If we now turn from the point of space covered and look at the stations in regard to platform accommodation provided, we find quite another arrangement necessary. The new Waterloo station of the London and South-Western stands at the top, with 19, which will shortly become 23 when the alterations now going on are finished. Then there are Liverpool-street, London, and Waverley Station, Edinburgh, with 18 platforms; Manchester (Victoria) 17; Euston 15; Newcastle (Central) 15; Glasgow (Central) 13; Glasgow (St. Enoch) 12; and Vistoria 9=18. Probably next would come Washington Station, in the United States, which can boast of 337,920 square feet of platform accommodation. Cologne follows with 14 platforms, and Canada is next, with its Windsor-street Station, in Montreal, possessing 12 platforms. It is worth noting in this connexion that Portugal has no railway station even in Lisbon itself with more than four platforms.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

By far the heaviest passenger traffic of all stations in the world is carried on at the Gare St. Lazare, Paris, where the total number of passengers arriving or departing, is officially set down at nearly 45 millions annually. There is nothing approaching this anywhere else. At Waterloo, Liverpool-street, and Euston, in London—admittedly the busiest railway termini—35 millions would probably be the very outside number thus dealt with in a year, while the Waverley Station, Edinburgh, boasts of 16 millions of passengers. Broad-street Station, Philadelphia, is the largest American station with, regard to the number of passengers it records a year, and also as to the number of trains daily arriving or departing. In Canada, the Winnipeg Station conducts the largest traffic in this way, and probably its estimate of 6,000,000 of people passing through each year is not excessive.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

SCOTTISH FICTION.

It falls naturally to Mr. Hector Macpherson, in tracing the "Intellectual Development of Scotland," to discuss the fiction of his country, and it is interesting to note that he is by no means despondent as to its future. The old sinkings have, indeed, been exhausted. Romanticism and idealism have petered out. The novelist of the future accordingly must be a realist; he must not appeal either to the sentimentality or the national vanity of his fellow-countryman, but if he faces life as to-day it is in Scotland he will find in the conditions created by the industrial revolution material and to spare for all the purposes of his art. "Never, surely," he says, "was there ampler material for a successful Scottish novel on new lines." In the meantime, almost simultaneously with Mr. Macpherson's forecasts, appears a Scottish novel which, although not dealing with industrial conditions—the episode of the abortive coal strike is only a side picture in the story,—is nevertheless one of a sort of which Mr. Macpherson would probably approve. This is the "Story of a ploughboy," by Mr. James Bryce. Scottish bothie life has never been more, unflinchingly painted than by Mr. Bryce, and the same hand equally unflinchingly reveals the life of the wynds and low lodging-houses in the slums of a little Scottish country town. The title-page does not credit Mr. Bryce with any provious novel, but it is no prentice hand that created the loathsome, pathetic figure of the wanderer and postponed until the last page the touch that crowns the commonplace character of Nina with charm.

COLOUR WORDS IN POETRY FUTILE.

In one of his critical essays Stevenson expresses the curious opinion that, in poetry, colour words are futile. Someone had quoted Shakspere's.

A mole cinque-spotted like the crimson drops I' the bottom of a cowslip.

as an example of the poet's colour sense, whereupon Stevenson makes the unexpected comment, "I do not think literature has anything to do with colour, or poets anyway the better of such a sense." Was he in a puckish mood when he said this, or was the word spoken in good sadness? If the latter was the case he must have lost a good deal in his reading of poetry. Here, for example, is Chaucer's descripiton of Chauntecleer, husband to dame Pertelots.

His comb was redder than the fyn coral,
And batayllid, as it were a castel wal.
His bile was blak, and as the geet it schon;
Lik asure were his legges and his ton;
His nayles whitter than the lilye flour,
And lik the burnischt gold was his colour.

A DELIGHTFUL PICTURE.

This picture of this dandy of the poultry yard is delightful, and half its charm lies in the touches of colour. Elizabethan literature is full of colour effects, and ever since the coming of the romantic school at the beginning of last century it has been impossible or a reader of poetry to be colour blind with impunity. One thinks of the "Ancient Mariner," of the water that "like a witch's oils, burnt green and blue and white" of the water-snakes, which, as they moved in tracks of shinning white, threw off the elfish light in hoary flakes and of their rich attire, "blue, glossy green and velvet black." Keats was a voluptuary in colour, and in describing the serpent Lamia, through sheer love of it puts it on too thick. He is exquisite in the stanza of the "Eve of St. Agnes" in which he describes the moonlight shining through the stained glass window upon Madeline:

Full on this casement shone the wintry moon,
And threw warm gules on Madeline's fair breast,
As down she knelt for heaven's grace and boon;
Rose-bloom fell on her hands, together prest,
And on her silver cross soft amethyst
And on her hair a glory, like a saint:
She seemed a splendid angel, newly drest,
Save wings, for heaven.

KEATS'S LOVE OF COLOUR.

On Keats's love of colour, Mr. Brooke says: "It is not so much the colour of the landscape or the sky on which he dwells as the colour of jewels, and tapestries and illumined books, and dress, and fruits, and rich dark woods in panelled. . . . It is almost with exultation that he describes in 'Lamia', the colours of the serpent and those of the hall decorated for the marriage." The William Morris of the "Defence of Guenevere" inherits Keas's mantle of many colours and in the "Blue Closet" it is not for nothing that "Alice the Queen and Louise the Queen" are "demozels wearing purple and green," nor that in the "Sailing of the Sword" Allicia wears a scarlet gown, Ursula one of russet brown, and the heroine one of white, while the roofs of the good town are scarlet. Something is lost if every colour is not visualised. It would be a pretty task to weave a little chaplet of such quotations from poets from Rossetti onward through Oscar Wilde to Mrs. Annand Taylor, but they would all bring us back to Stevenson's comment and the question. Did he make it seriously or was he speaking out of sheer mischief? One thing that inclines us to the latter answer is this passage from the "Silverado Squatters":—"The sky was of a ruddy, powerful, nameless, changing colour, dark and glossy like a serpent's back. The stars by innumerable millions stuck boldly forth like lamps. The Milky Way was bright, like a moonlit cloud; half heaven seemed Milky Way. The greater luminaries shone each more clearly than a winter's moon. Their light was died in every sort of colour—red like fire; blue, like steel; green, like the tracks of sunset; and so sharply did each stand forth in its own lustre that there was no appearance of that flat, starspangled arch we know so well in pictures, but all heaven was one chaos of contesting luminaries—a hurly-burly of stars."

AN OFTEN DISCUSSED QUESTION.

It is often discussed whether it is better for a novelist to gather his local colour by an actual visit to the region he is to describe to read up for it and discuss it with those who have themselves visited it, and the answer generally is that it depends upon the novelist. The same question arises when it is not the colour of a landscape, but the spirit of a life that has to be caught. One novelist may be able by sheer force of imagination to throw himself into conditions of life with which he has never been acquainted, while another will require actual experience. That Mr. Jack London classifies himself with the latter may be deduced from the following delightful paragraph culled from an American weekly:—"With 4,516 tons of coal under her hatches, with Jack London as third mate, his wife as stewardess, and their Japanese servant as mess boy the square-rigged ship Dirigo, Captain Chapman, sailed on March 1, from Baltimore for a 14,000-mile trip to Seattle, which they expect to reach by May 1. Mr. and Mrs. London will get 35 and 15 dollars a month respectively for their services. Jack London's object is to get the proper spirit and colour for a novel he has in mind."

MONOGRAPH ON SMOLLETT.

It is so long since any new volume was added to the English Men of Letters series that one was inclined to imagine that the series was closed. It is gratifying to find that this assumption was erroneous, and that a further volume is to be included in the series, a monograph on Smollett, from the pen of Mr. Thomas Seccombe. Smollett certainly deserves the honour thus to be conferred upon him, for it is an honour, inasmuch as a volume in such a series makes people talk of the subject treated and induces them to re-read his contributions to literature. Despite the somewhat full-flavoured expressions in which Smollett, like other eighteenth-century novelists, occasionally indulges, his novels are genuine transcripts from life, and one of them, "Humphry Clinker," may claim to rank high among works of humour.

WORKS OF THOMAS HARDY.

A propos of the forthcoming Definitive edition of the works of Mr. Thomas Hardy in seventeen volumes, it may be recalled that none of the three novels with which he began his career as a writer—"Desperate Remedies" (1871), "Under the Greenwood Tree" (1872), and "A Pair of Blue Eyes" (1873)—was originally a pecuniary success. William Tinsley, the publisher, states in his Recollections that he considered "Under the Greenwood Tree" "the best prose idyll had ever read," but, though it was one of the best Press-noticed books he had ever published, his edition and only a poor sale.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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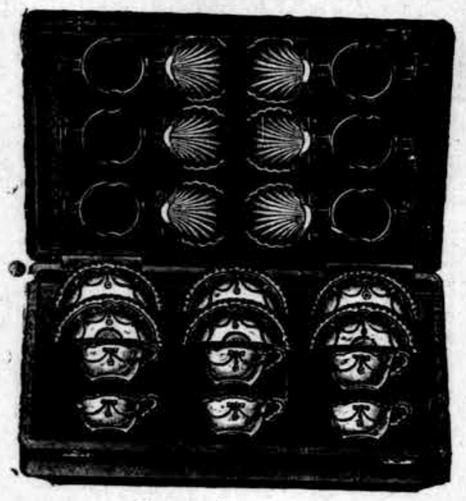
Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¾ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.


Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

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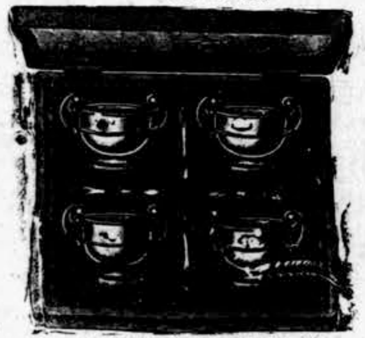
Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.


Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

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FOR ALL
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MIXTURE

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

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Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1903.

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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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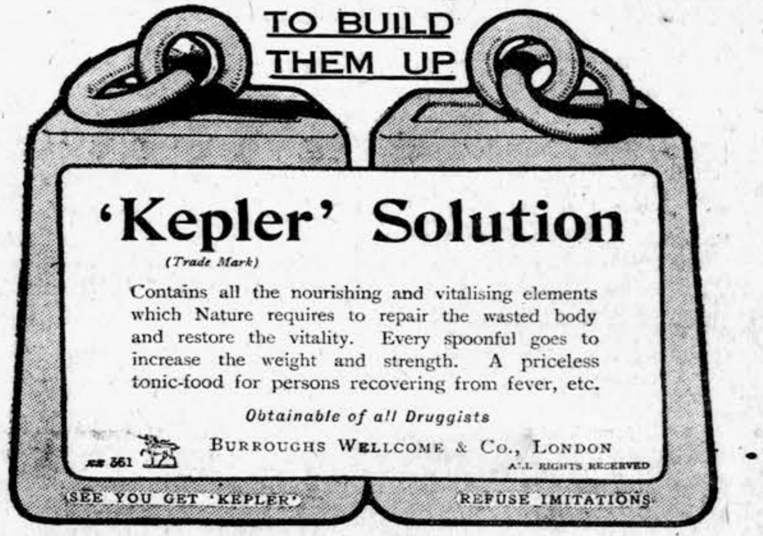

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Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

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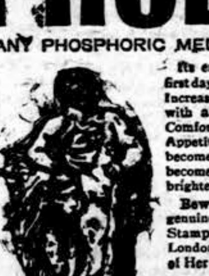

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